

ARMY



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WHOLE NUMBER 928

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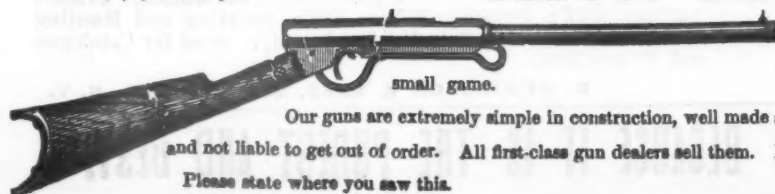
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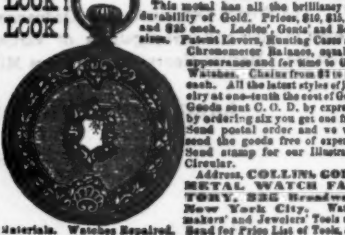
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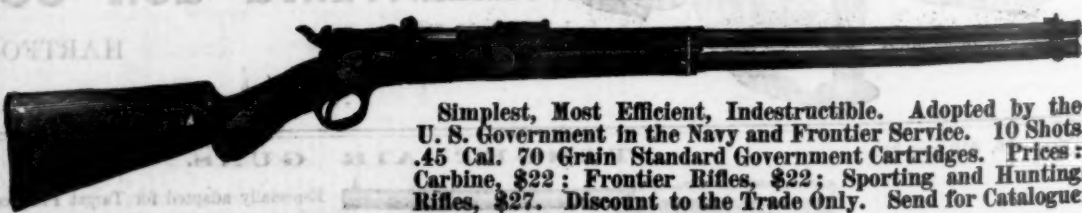
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ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THOSE IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John C. Tidball, Col. and A. D. C.
(Continued from the Journal of May 28.)

Throughout all the different systems of tactics heretofore mentioned are to be found certain customs, forms and ceremonies, the origin and meaning of which are to be discovered only by searching the records of more antique periods.

During the first half of the seventeenth century, tactical formations and manœuvres changed from those adapted to the hand weapons of the Middle Ages to those required consequent upon the introduction of fire arms. This change was gradual, the few works now extant of that era showing that each company of foot troops was composed of a mixture of pikemen and musketeers.

The musket was the clumsy matchlock, with a forked stand or support upon which to rest it when aiming.

Improvements took place in this weapon, and gradually the pike dropped out of use, and by the year 1700 had entirely disappeared. This may be marked as the point of time at which what are known as modern tactics were introduced. It is therefore in the period from 1600 to 1700 that most of the customs now in vogue were established. Many of these, however, were traditional and had no foundation in reason as applied in modern tactics. Of such may be mentioned the custom of stepping off with the left foot when marching. This arose when the shield was used (either with the pike or sword), which being carried on the left arm, covered the body by advancing the left foot.

The salute with the sword, "raising the hand as high as the neck," originated during the Crusades and other religious wars, when the hilt of swords were made in the form of a cross, and upon occasions of ceremony it was customary for the bearer to raise it with the point towards Heaven and kiss the cross of the hilt.

The aiguillette, now only an ornamental part of the uniform of staff officers, originated from the cord formerly carried by provost marshals for the purpose of securing prisoners, or hanging culprits. Being carried as a matter of convenience over the shoulder, it came to be considered the badge of office of a provost, and after the barbarous customs of early periods gave place to more civilized practices in war, the cord was still retained, and its significance being forgotten, was adopted as a distinguishing badge for all staff officers. To make it apparently useful, points for pencils were attached to the ends of the cords; hence the name aiguillette.

Ward, in his "Animadversions of Warre," printed in 1638, gives, with quaint minuteness, the properties belonging to the various grades of military men, from the private soldier to the general-in-chief.

The position and general duties of the private of that period differed but slightly from those of the present day. He says:

The drummer is one of the necessarist Officers to a Company, and divers passages of waight and moment hee is to be employed in; for many times they are sent to Parlie with the Enemie, and to redeeme Prisoners from the Enemie; therefore hee ought to be a man of personage, faithful, secret, and trusty; He ought to speak severall Languages, especially the Drumme of a Colonel's Company ought to be thus qualified, he hath the command of all the Drummes of the Regiment, and upon a March hee appoints every Drumme his place, and time to beate, using a due proportion to every one for their times of reliefe; . . . Most usually he is sent upon all employments too and from the Enemie; hee is also to have a paper wherein is writ the Contents of his Message, which is to be placed upon his Hatte; When he approaches neere the Enemies Towne, hee is to make a stand a Musquet shot from the Ports, and to beate a Parley, whereby they may know his intent; hee ought to be of a singular good carriage, and discreet, to observe and take notice of all passages, that may give any intelligence to his Officers of the state of the Enemie; He must be very wary that nothing be screwd from him, neither by fayre nor foule means; wherefore he must be wary of the Enemies friendship in bestowing courtesies upon him especially in giving him drinke, least in his cupps he reveale any secrets. . . .

From this it will be perceived that the drummer was a personage of no small importance, performing those functions now intrusted only to officers of rank and discretion.

At this epoch the colonel of a regiment was also the captain of one of the companies of his regiment. The drummer of this company was ex-officio the drum-major of the regiment, with duties differing but little from those of the drum-major of the present day. The baton or staff which he now carries is simply a drum stick greatly magnified.

The drum is perhaps the most ancient of all musical instruments. It is frequently mentioned in scriptures as the timbrel. Among savage races, whose music has not risen above the primitive or percussive stage, the drum is naturally the chief and in many cases the sole instrument employed. The drum as a military instrument is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Moors or after the Crusades. When the present system of military organization began to assume shape, viz., 1600 to 1700, two drums were allowed to each company.

The fife, a military instrument, dating back to the

Argonautic expedition, was not used with English troops at this period, having been discontinued in the reign of James I.—about 1620—but re-introduced by the Duke of Cumberland at the siege of Maestricht in 1747, and ever since has been united with the drum for martial purposes. The chief fifer of a regiment was styled fife major. This office and title were never introduced into the American service, the drum-major having control over both drummers and fifers.

To drums and fifes were gradually added other instruments, until what is now a military band was formed. Organizations of this kind first appeared in the English service about the year 1750. At this period the system of marching in cadence step had been introduced, and for this music was found advantageous.

The introduction of the cadence step resulted from improvements in fire arms: the flint-lock had taken the place of the match-lock, the iron rammer had been introduced, and the formation of infantry reduced from four to three ranks. These and many other improvements in the military art allowed the soldiers to be brought closer together in ranks, thereby gaining a more powerful column of fire for any given front. This closing of files led to the introduction, by Prince Leopold of Dessau, of the lock-step, which for its execution required cadence in marching. It was subsequently brought into the British service, about 1780, by Lord Heathfield, then commanding Gibraltar, and from the British transplanted to the American Service.

At this period there were three kinds of cadence step, viz., the common, quick, and double quick, each of which consisted of paces of 24 inches.

The first, or common, was at the rate of 60 paces to the minute, and used only at reviews, parades, and in mounting guards. The second was at the rate of 75 paces per minute, and was the step of ordinary route march. The third was at the rate of 108 paces to the minute, and was used for charges, or other movements of short duration requiring unusual rapidity. From time to time the length and cadence of the step were changed until in our Service, they were finally fixed in the tactics of 1830, as they are at present, viz., 28 inches for common and quick-time and 33 inches for double quick; the cadence is at the rate of 90 steps per minute for common, 110 for quick, and 165 for double-quick time. All these numbers were fixed upon, after careful observation, as to the requirements of service and the physical endurance and capacity of the average soldier, the object being to secure the greatest rapidity consistent with order, and without hurry, or undue fatigue to the troops.

Upon the subject of marching, Marshal Saxe thus speaks:

The secret of all manœuvres, and the consequent issue of engagements, depend upon the legs. Hence the necessity of moving to time and measure, and the wise practice of teaching the cadenced step. Whoever attempts to drill a recruit without paying attention to this important object, must be ignorant of the first elements of war. Of music he says: It is ridiculous to suppose that martial sounds and military music were first invented for the sole purpose of confounding each other on the day of battle. It was for the purpose of securing regularity in marching that cadence was devised, and the drum adopted to second the purpose.

In speaking of the assistance that music affords to the marching soldier he says:

Let one man, for instance, be ordered to dance two hours without the assistance of any sort of musical instrument, and let another, with the same bodily powers and activity, go through the same operation during double the time accompanied by music, and then let it be determined which of the two has been most fatigued, it will evidently appear that the former has; for it is an unquestionable fact that sounds of concord and harmony have a wonderful secret influence over the human frame, and that they render the exercises and functions of the body extremely easy. It is well known that when the camel drivers wish to make their camels get on, they never flog or strike them with sticks, but sing, whistle, or repeat some humorous song.

To this testimony of Marshal Saxe may be added what was well known to the early miners of California, viz., that men who could whistle well were those most successful at washing out gold with the rocking cradle.

From periods, as remote as any of which we have authentic record, most countries have had their national airs or military marches; the object of which is thus expressed in an ordinance of Charles I.:

Whereas the antient custom of nations hath ever been to use one certaine and constant forme of march in the warres, whereby to distinguish one from another, and the march of this our English nation, so famous in all honourable achievements and glorious warres of this our kingdom, in forraigne parts, was, through the negligence and carelesnesse of drummers, &c., &c.

In our Service the following are the established marches:

Funeral March: used as indicated by its title.

Rogue's March: used only when, by sentence of a Court-martial, a worthless character is to be drummed out of service.

President's March: used on occasions of ceremony when receiving the President.

The *General's March:* used in the same manner as the foregoing, when receiving the General.

Besides the national march, it was customary in foreign services for each regiment to have its own particular march. This custom never obtained in the United States service, although frequently regiments have pet tunes which amount to about the same thing.

During the war of 1861-5, some brigades and divisions adopted, each, a call peculiar to itself, for the purpose of calling its own soldiers together when required for any duty, and to collect detached bodies or stragglers

when going into camp upon night marches. These calls were intended to effect by sound, many of the objects for which corps badges were used.

The practice of dressing musicians in fancy costume arose, it is said, at a time when the clothing of his regiment belonged to the colonel, who derived from this source certain perquisites.

The musicians of a certain regiment of the guards, being dressed in plain, blue cloth, were, when off duty, in the habit of frequenting ale houses, etc., without changing their dress, thus adding considerably to the wear and tear, and diminishing proportionably the perquisites of the colonel. The latter, to prevent this, had his musicians clothed in such fantastic garb as to make them ashamed to exhibit themselves at public houses, etc.

Drum and trumpet signals were established in a systematic manner in England, prior to the Revolution, i. e., about 1600. The latter instrument, at that period, was used almost exclusively by cavalry troops.

The chief beats of the drum formerly used by infantry were the *call*, the *troop*, the *preparative*, the *march*, the *battole*, and the *retreat*.

These are explained thus by Col. Bariffe in a work published in London in 1643:

By a "*call*," you must understand to prepare to heare present proclamation, or else to repair to your ensigne; by a "*troop*," understand to shoulder your musketo, to advance your pikes, to close your ranks and files to their order, and to troop along with, or to follow your officers to the place of rendezvous or elsewhere; by a "*march*," you are to understand to take open order in rank, to shoulder both muskets and pikes, and to direct your march, either quicker or slower, according to the beat of the drum; by a "*preparative*," you are to understand to close your due distance for skirmish, both in ranks and file, and to make ready, that you may execute upon the first command; by the "*battole*" or "*charge*," understand the continuation or pressing forward in the place of him that falls dead, or wounded, before thee; by a "*retreat*," understand an orderly retiring backward, either for relief, for advantage of ground, or for some other political end, as to draw the enemy into some ambushment, or such like.

These are the beats that were transplanted by the British to American soil, and which, with some slight modifications, served to carry the American troops through the war of Independence. The modifications were gradual up to 1812; at this period they became crystallized into the following:

Reveille: beat at day-break to awaken the camp or garrison, after which the sentinels cease challenging. Same as at present.

The *General:* beat instead of the reveille, when the whole camp or garrison are to march. Same as at present, except that it never takes the place of reveille.

Assembly, or Troop: at this the troops fall in, the roll is called, and baggage loaded. Same as at present, except that the tents are struck and baggage loaded at the "*general*."

Foot-march: at this the troops take up the line of march. Formerly there was a "*long march*," at which the troops took up the route step. The first of these correspond to the present "*forward*," but for the second, there is no counterpart in our present tactics.

Retreat: this is beat at sun-set in garrison, and at gun firing in camp, at which time the pickets are formed; in fortified places it is a signal for the inhabitants to come in before the gates are shut. About the same as at present.

Tattoo: the signal for soldiers to retire to their quarters, and to the sutlers to draw no more liquor, from whence it derives its name. The "*tattoo*" was seldom beat in camp. This call was employed as the present call spelt "*tattoo*."

To Arms: a signal to summon troops to "*fall in*" on some sudden occasion. Same as at present.

Church Call: same as at present.

Pioneer's Call: signified the same as the present "*fatigue call*."

Sergeant's Call: signified the same as the present "*First Sergeant's Call*."

Drummer's Call: used for the same purpose as the present "*Assembly of Trumpeters*."

Rogue's March or Whore's March: used as the present "*Rogue's March*."

The *Chamade:* a signal to desire a parley with the enemy. This has not been retained in our service.

The foregoing were the general calls. Besides these there were calls and signals used in different corps for particular purposes, as for instance in the cavalry, *Butte Sella*, meaning to put on your saddle, is the origin of the present "*boots and saddles*," and was used for the same purpose.

Mounte Cavallo, same as the present "*mount*."

Ala Standarde: go to your colors. Signified a rallying to the colors, and was used the same as the present "*to the color*."

"Carga, carga," charge! charge! which sounded, "every man (like lightning) flies upon his enemy, and gives proof of his valor."

With respect, your A. D. C.,

JNO. C. TIDBALL, Colonel.

(To be continued in subsequent reports.)

THE article by Captain Kirchhammer on the "Military Impotence of Great Britain," published in the *Nineteenth Century*, has been translated, with expressions of critical approval, into the Russian language. The opinions entertained by the Austrian officer are in their main points identical with those finding favor among Russian military writers, and hence the article has been as warmly received in Russia, as it has excited surprise and indignation in England.

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Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissionary Gen. of Subsistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, *Chief Signal Officer.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut.-General Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
Department of the Missouri.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 6th, 13th Inf., 15th, 19th Inf.; 33d Infantry.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loun, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
Department of Texas.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur:
Hdqs. San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; P. 3d Artillery; 1st, 10th, 20th, and 23d Infantry.
Department of Dakota.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj.-Gen.

Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rager, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. J. W. Davidson, 3d Cavalry:
Hdqs. Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lt. C. F. Roe, 3d Cavalry, A. A. G.
Department of the Platte.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook:
Hdqs. Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.

Department of the East.—Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
Troops.—1st Artillery; A. B. C. D. H. I. K. and M. 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; 1, 4th Artillery; C. 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

Department of the South.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqs. Newport Bks., Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C"; E, G, I, 2d Artillery.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kilton, A. A. G.

Troops.—C, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.

Department of the Columbia.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry: Hdqs. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 3d and 21st Infantry; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212d, 213d, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312d, 313d, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412d, 413d, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 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593d, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612d, 613d, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622d, 623d, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632d, 633d, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642d, 643d, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652d, 653d, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662d, 663d, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672d, 673d, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682d, 683d, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692d, 693d, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702d, 703d, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712d, 713d, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722d, 723d, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732d, 733d, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742d, 743d, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752d, 753d, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762d, 763d, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772d, 773d, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782d, 783d, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792d, 793d, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802d, 803d, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812d, 813d, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822d, 823d, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832d, 833d, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842d, 843d, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852d, 853d, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862d, 863d, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872d, 873d, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882d, 883d, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892d, 893d, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902d, 903d, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912d, 913d, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922d, 923d, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932d, 933d, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942d, 943d, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952d, 953d, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962d, 963d, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972d, 973d, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982d, 983d, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992d, 993d, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002d, 1003d, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012d, 1013d, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022d, 1023d, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032d, 1033d, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042d, 1043d, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052d, 1053d, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062d, 1063d, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072d, 1073d, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082d, 1083d, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092d, 1093d, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102d, 1103d, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112d, 1113d, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122d, 1123d, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132d, 1133d, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142d, 1143d, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152d, 1153d, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162d, 1163d, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172d, 1173d, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182d, 1183d, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192d, 1193d, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202d, 1203d, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212d, 1213d, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222d, 1223d, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232d, 1233d, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242d, 1243d, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252d, 1253d, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262d, 1263d, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272d, 1273d, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282d, 1283d, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292d, 1293d, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302d, 1303d, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th, 1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312d, 1313d, 1314th, 1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th, 1321st, 1322d, 1323d, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th, 1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332d, 1333d, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th, 1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342d, 1343d, 1344th, 1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th, 1351st, 1352d, 1353d, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th, 1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362d, 1363d, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th, 1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372d, 1373d, 1374th, 1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th, 1381st, 1382d, 1383d, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th, 1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392d, 1393d, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402d, 1403d, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st, 1412d, 1413d, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th, 1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422d, 1423d, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th, 1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432d, 1433d, 1434th, 1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th, 1441st, 1442d, 1443d, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th, 1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452d, 1453d, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th, 1458th, 1459th, 1460th, 1461st, 1462d, 1463d, 1464th, 1465th, 1466th, 1467th, 1468th, 1469th, 1470th, 1471st, 1472d, 1473d, 1474th, 1475th, 1476th, 1477th, 1478th, 1479th, 1480th, 1481st, 1482d, 1483d, 1484th, 1485th, 1486th, 1487th, 1488th, 1489th, 1490th, 1491st, 1492d, 1493d, 1494th, 1495th, 1496th, 1497th, 1498th, 1499th, 1500th, 1501st, 1502d, 1503d, 1504th, 1505th, 1506th, 1507th, 1508th, 1509th, 1510th, 1511st, 1512d, 1513d, 1514th, 1515th, 1516th, 1517th, 1518th, 1519th, 1520th, 1521st, 1522d, 1523d, 1524th, 1525th, 1526th, 1527th, 1528th, 1529th, 1530th, 1531st, 1532d, 1533d, 1534th, 1535th, 1536th, 1537th, 1538th, 1539th, 1540th, 1541st, 1542d, 1543d, 1544th, 1545th, 1546th, 1547th, 1548th, 1549th, 1550th, 1551st, 1552d, 1553d, 1554th, 1555th, 1556th, 1557th, 1558th, 1559th, 1560th, 1561st, 1562d, 1563d, 1564th, 1565th, 1566th, 1567th, 1568th, 1569th, 1570th, 1571st, 1572d, 1573d, 1574th, 1575th, 1576th, 1577th, 1578th, 1579th, 1580th, 1581st, 1582d, 1583d, 1584th, 1585th, 1586th, 1587th, 1588th, 1589th, 1590th, 1591st, 1592d, 1593d, 1594th, 1595th, 1596th, 1597th, 1598th, 1599th, 1600th, 1601st, 1602d, 1603d, 1604th, 1605th, 1606th, 1607th, 1608th, 1609th, 1610th, 1611st, 1612d, 1613d, 1614th, 1615th, 1616th, 1617th, 1618th, 1619th, 1620th, 1621st, 1622d, 1623d, 1624th, 1625th, 1626th, 1627th, 1628th

Detached Service.—So much of par. 2 S. O. 64, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, as directs 2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor to proceed to Fort Cummings and relieve 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor of the command of Co. E, is revoked. Lieut. Taylor being reported sick, 1st Lieut. T. C. Davenport is detailed for this duty instead, and will proceed at once to Fort Cummings and relieve Lieut. F. B. Taylor accordingly (S. O. 65, May 21, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Field Service.—Cos. D, E, F, and M. Major Anson Mills, commanding, mounted, armed and equipped for field service, provided with one hundred rounds of ammunition per man and rationed to include the 10th day of June, and with such amount of forage as can be taken on the transportation available, will proceed on May 21, without delay, direct, via Fort Chadbourne and Mountain Pass, to Fort Griffin, Tex., and thence via Fort Sill, to Fort Reno, Ind. T., to assist in controlling the Northern Cheyennes. The command, upon arrival at Fort Reno, will be reported to the Department Commander or proper authority for further orders (S. O. 75, May 18, Fort Concho, Tex.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—Capt. Frank E. Taylor, stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., is detailed to inspect the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia during its encampment in July next, in accordance with request of the Governor of the State (S. O. 94, May 28, D. E.).

Sick Leave.—Major L. Lorain, three months (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, Fort Adams, R. I., further extended seven days (S. O. 97, June 3, D. E.).

Orders Amended.—1st Lieut. Arthur Murray to report for duty at West Point July 1, instead of Aug. 23 (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., for temporary garrison Court-martial duty. Upon completion of the business before the Court, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs will proceed to Madison Bks, N. Y., and report to the C. O. for similar service (S. O. 95, May 31, D. E.).

Capt. John R. Myrick will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. there assembled as a witness in the case of Sergt. Frank Jones, Bat. E (S. O. 95, May 31, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, seven days (S. O. 95, May 31, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Act. Sig. Officer, now on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, will, under special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, proceed to Leavenworth, Kas., and thence report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for duty in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the U. S. military telegraph lines in that Dept. (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Edward Field, president; Capt. John W. Roder, member, and 2d Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 80, May 18, D. P.).

Enlisted Men.—The telegraphic instructions of May 7, to the C. O. Fort Canby, W. T., to send Sergt. Edward W. Clive, Bat. M., to report at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, without delay, to appear before Board of Examination, are confirmed (S. O. 63, May 7, D. C.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—Four months is granted the following named officers: Capt. E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. W. E. Van Reed (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. T. H. Barry, having completed the duty assigned him, will return to San Antonio, Tex., and report at those Hdqrs (S. O. 109, May 21, D. M.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, member, and 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 12 (S. O. 65, May 10, D. C.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are announced: 1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, from Co. A to G; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, from Co. G to A (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, 2d Lieut. Hunter Leggett (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Private John Sanders, Co. F, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 102, May 24, D. M.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capts. Daniel T. Wells, Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Baily, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Percy Parker, members, G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 25 (S. O. 80, May 18, D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. George Palmer, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 45, May 26, D. P.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John A. Baldwin is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by S. O. 108, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 45, May 26, D. P.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, one month (S. O. 58, June 1, M. D. M.).

Four months, Major Chas. G. Bartlett (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Jr., now at Prescott, A. T., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and take charge of all recruits at that post, belonging to Cos. C, D, H, and I, and proceed with them to Fort Grant, A. T., to the O. O. of which post he will turn over the recruits for Co. I, and will thereafter proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., and turn

over the recruits for Cos. C, D, and H, to the C. O. of that post, who will forward the recruits for Co. D to their proper station, Fort Apache, A. T. Upon the completion of this duty Lieut. Abbott will report for duty with his company (S. O. 54, May 13, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. F. G. Wood, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Arizona, and to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 57, May 24, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 101, May 23, D. M.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Stanton, N. M., will grant a furlough for three months, on Surg. certificate of ill-health, to Corp. Frank Burbank, Co. B (S. O. 100, May 21, D. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Field Service.—2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, 16th Inf., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field and will report to Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav., commanding Battalion, to take charge of transportation, forage, and other supplies. Upon arrival of the command at Fort Sill, Ind. T., Lieut. Tyler will at once return to Fort Concho, Tex., with all the transportation belonging to that post (S. O. 75, May 18, Fort Concho, Tex.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas, Capt. C. E. Morse (S. O. 74, May 24, D. T.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Relieved.—Col. C. C. Gilbert from recruiting service, and will join his regiment, reporting en route to the Commanding General Dept. of Dakota for duty in that Dept. (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Evan Miles, president; Capt. William H. Boyle, James A. Harghey, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel and John S. Parke, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., May 12 (S. O. 65, May 10, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. R. N. Getty will, upon completion of his duties in connection with the abandonment of Fort Griffin, Tex., repair to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the post commander at that place for duty (S. O. 73, May 21, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 68, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 74, May 24, D. T.). Par. 1, S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, is modified so as to direct 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher to establish a depot at Abilene, Tex. The public property now at Eastland will be transferred to Abilene (S. O. 74, May 24, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. R. L. Eskridge and 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Dodge, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 56, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 102, May 24, D. M.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Inf., at Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster stores, and ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 102, May 21, D. M.).

Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., on unserviceable property at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 63, May 7, D. C.).

Capt. William F. Drum, 2d Inf., on certain quartermaster's stores at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 64, May 9, J. C.).

General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 12. Detail: Five officers of the 21st Inf., and two of the 2d Inf.

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 23. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Inf., and three of the 4th Art.

Board for Examination.—A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Bks, W. T., on May 11, to examine and report upon the qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be properly authorized to appear before it as candidates for the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail for the Board: Major George B. Dandy, Q. M. Dept., C. Q. M.; Major Ely McClellan, Medical Staff; Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Sub. Dept., C. Q. S.; Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., C. E. O. (S. O. 63, May 7, D. C.).

Military Prisoners.—Based upon good conduct while undergoing sentence, the unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private Frederick Haller, Co. E, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 24, May 9, D. C.).

In the case of Private John Clinton, Co. D, 15th Inf., the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The soldier will be restored to duty with his company (S. O. 100, May 21, D. M.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence of a G. C.-M. as relates to confinement in the case of Convict Henry Packard, late Private of Co. C, 4th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 102, May 24, D. M.).

To the Commissary Sergeants, U. S. Army.—The Commissary Sergeants appreciate the efforts, in their behalf, by the late Commissary General Amos B. Eaton, who worked faithfully and persistently, from 1866 to 1873, when his object was accomplished, namely, the passing of a law by Congress, on March 3, 1873, establishing the grade of post commissary sergeants. It is needless to dwell on his services rendered us individually.

By showing our appreciation, a pro rata subscription is solicited from commissary sergeants, say \$3.50 each, which would raise a total amount of about \$525, with this amount to erect a testimonial to the deceased's memory, say at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., or other place as may be proper. The funds subscribed to be sent to our present Commissary General, R. Macfely (after his approval to receive them has been obtained), and by him held in trust until all subscriptions are in, and then to be expended by him in such manner as may be deemed to be the best interest of all concerned.

Commissary sergeants are respectfully requested to make such suggestions as they may think proper in furtherance of this matter.

Fort D. A. Russell News.—1st Lieut. A. C. Paul, 3d Cavalry, has tendered his resignation, and the same was accepted, to date May 24.

The new picket fence around the officers' quarters is completed, as also the new engine room. Russell, the photographer

of Co. G, has secured some elegant stereoscopic views of the post.

The officers of the post gave a social hop on May 26, and, as usual, had a pleasant time.

The hour for open air concerts is now changed to 6 p. m., which gives to the enlisted men the opportunity of hearing the music.

Dr. Shannon arrived at this post on Tuesday, and reported for duty.

Hospital Steward O'Brien left here on Wednesday, having been ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth at once.

Lieut. L. L. C. Brooks, 5th Cav., arrived here on Saturday, and is assigned for temporary duty with Co. M, 3d Cav.

Co. G is still here, and awaiting orders from Gen. Pope.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the regiment:

Co. B—Corp. F. Waddis to be sergeant, vice Connell, resigned, to date April 12, 1881. Co. E—Corp. F. W. Morton to be sergeant, vice McKinnan, appointed 1st sergeant, and Private E. A. Greene to be corporal, vice Morton, promoted, both to date May 20, 1881. Co. G—Private D. Manning to be corporal, vice Taylor, resigned, to date May 20. Co. M—Private Harry Farmer, to be corporal, vice Mell, reduced, to date April 18, 1881.

Affairs at Columbus Barracks, O.—Everything progresses smoothly at this post. Lieut. Col. Hunt having received his promotion to colonel, 14th Infantry, has been relieved from the command here, and expects to join his regiment soon.

Our evening concert are in full blast, and crowds of people from the city are here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening to listen to the excellent music of the barracks band.

The Sunday evening parades continue to form the principal attraction. The entire parade ground is surrounded by people in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, the greater portion being ladies. The troops here are to participate in the ceremonies to-morrow (Decoration Day).

Capt. Gilmore is away on detached service, with recruits for 22d Infantry, Department of Texas.

May 29, 1881.

Trial of Capt. Miltimore.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Clark, Tex., May 17, was tried Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., for "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specifications reciting that he, having sent to his post commander a certain official letter which was illegally signed, and it being repeatedly returned to him by order of said post commander for proper signature, did make evasive and insubordinate replies, etc. The court found him guilty with a slight modification of specification 2, and sentenced him "to be reprimanded by the Department Commander in General Orders." Brig.-General Angur, commanding Dept. of Texas, approved the action of the court, and said as follows:

"The Department Commander regrets that it has become his duty to reprimand an officer of Captain Miltimore's length of service in the Army.

"The proof, submitted to the court, in this case, showed conclusively that the official signature to the communication, mentioned in the first specification, was signed in a careless and illegible manner. Under General Orders No. 69, series of 1870, from the Headquarters of the Army, it became not only the right but the duty of the post commander to return the paper with its illegible signature for proper compliance with existing regulations, and Captain Miltimore seriously erred in not yielding prompt obedience.

"In his defence, the accused sets up a plea to the effect that the signature, which became the basis of his trial, had been adopted by him as disburser officer to make counterfeiting impossible, but the validity of this plea cannot be recognized in the face of the three signatures of Captain Miltimore, found upon the documents submitted in evidence in this case, not one of which corresponds with either of the other two, or with the one referred to in the first specification. "Captain Miltimore will be released from arrest and restored to duty." (G. C.-M., Dept. Tex., May 21.)

Position of Medical Officers at Review or Inspection.—Under date of May 14, upon the question as to the proper position of a Post Surgeon during a battalion review or inspection, the General of the Army decided: "Inasmuch as the Tactics and Regulations are silent on this subject, we must refer to the 'usages of service.' The officers of the General Staff serving at military posts do not belong to the regiment or battalion, but constitute the Staff of the Commanding Officer. They will attend him on all reviews and inspections, will form in line three paces to the rear of the Commanding Officer, who may, at his discretion, require them to stand fast when he proceeds to make the 'inspection,' or he may instruct one or more to accompany him, and the remainder to retain their positions at the 'post for review.'"

A Denver despatch of May 29, says: "Yesterday being 'ration day,' nearly all the Indians came to the agency. All are well armed, and their ponies are in excellent condition. The Indians seem in good humor, and there are no present indications of danger.

A Winnipeg despatch of May 31, says: A letter received from Qu' Appelle, dated on Saturday, announces the arrival of Sitting Bull with 20 lodges of Sioux.

Concerning the removal of the Sioux from Fort Buford to Standing Rock Agency, a despatch from the former post of May 27 to the *Pioneer Press* says: "The arrival here of six boats yesterday caused considerable consternation in the Indian camp, in connection with the well timed arrival of Capt. Mathey's company."

Since the above despatch was written orders have been received to remove the hostiles to Fort Yates, near Standing Rock Agency, and turn them over to the commandant. A long parley has just been held with the chiefs and leading men, and the order fully explained to them. They manifest no great surprise, and to all appearances are fully determined to quietly submit. However, Major Brotherton will surround the camp with a strong cordon of pickets to-night, and be prepared to prevent the escape of any malcontents. The camp will be broken early to-morrow morning, and the embarkation of Indians and baggage will be made as quickly as possible. Capt. Clifford, Lieut. Robinson, and Lieut. Young have been ordered to take charge and proceed with the captives to Standing Rock, with guards for each boat.

Major Brotherton, under date of May 26, confirms in an official despatch the news in the foregoing paragraph, saying that 1,149 Indians started that day for Standing Rock; that Running Antelope is entitled to credit for his good influence in the matter; and that among 81 hostiles who had just surrendered was a daughter of Sitting Bull.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

Major Charles T. Bartlett, 11th Inf., and family, en route to New York City, passed through Chicago last week.

MAJOR L. LORAIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, will avail himself of a sick leave before assuming command of his new post, Fort Preble, Me.

THE *San Francisco Daily Report*, of May 26, says: Major G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., is at the Occidental Hotel. . . . M. D. Jones and C. W. Rae, U. S. N., are at the Grand Hotel.

ADMIRAL G. H. SCOTT's son and his wife and children will spend a portion of the summer at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs.

MASON W. WINTHROP, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., expects to go to Europe in a few weeks with his family to spend the summer.

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of May 27, says: Major Conrad, 17th Infantry, arrived from Fort Totten last evening. He goes to Fort Missoula on Court-martial duty. . . . Lieut. Brewer, 17th Infantry, is in the city en route from Fort Yates to St. Paul, where he will spend a short vacation. . . . Dr. L. M. Mans, U. S. A., for some time post surgeon at Fort Yates, leaves this morning for Philadelphia, having been transferred from this department.

LIEUT. J. E. ACLAND-TROTTE, the author of that excellent work, "Through the Ranks to a Commission," which we lately noticed in the *JOURNAL*, has recently died of rock fever at Gibraltar.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of California, held at San Francisco, May 25, the following amongst others were elected Companions of the Order: 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Artillery; Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. Army (retired). This Commandery, in its obituary notice of Companion Chas. J. McDougal, U. S. N., says: "He was one of the Charter members of this Commandery, and for sometime its Junior Vice-Commander: we mourn the loss of our beloved Companion and true friend, and extend to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy."

CARDS are out for the marriage of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., to Miss Eliza Mitchell Huntington, which is to take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, New York city, on Tuesday evening, June 14.

GEN. GEORGE W. GETTY, U. S. A., was in Washington this week on business matters connected with his duties as President of the Board on Heavy Ordnance, to assemble in New York July 13.

AN exchange says: "Gen. Sherman says he has left all the data for a correct history of his military career thoroughly prepared for the historian, and will leave it with his children. He said this in response to a writer who wanted to do the work now under his personal supervision, and added that so many of the actors are living that crimination and recrimination would follow, and the historian, however accurate, would soon be engulfed in criticism, condemnation and abuse."

Mrs. STONEWALL JACKSON, who, with her daughter, was present in New Orleans at the recent unveiling of the statue of her husband, is described as a small, delicate woman of dignified bearing and cordial and quiet manners. Mrs. Jackson's father is a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Cottage Home, N. C. Her mother was a daughter of Gen. Graham, of the Continental Army.

THE *Omaha Herald*, of May 24, says: Thomas Locke, the cavalryman who is reported to have shot Lieut. Cherry, and supposed to have been insane, has not been caught, but the outlaws in pursuit of whom Cherry was killed are in custody of the authorities at Fort Niobrara, and a late report places the crime of this murder upon one of them. Nothing has been developed so far as known to shift the responsibility of the murder from the cavalryman's shoulders, and the second report is, therefore, considered incorrect.

Mrs. W. JOHNSON has been appointed professor of drawing at the Naval Academy.

MR. ALFRED DOWNING, topographical assistant; Sergt. John Stafford, Co. K, 1st Cavalry; and Sergt. E. W. Clive, Co. M, 4th Artillery, have been examined at Vancouver Barracks for commissions as 2d lieutenants.

THE marine band cannot play at the White House on Saturdays on account of Mrs. Garfield's illness. In order, however, that the people may not be deprived of the music twice a week, Mrs. Garfield has requested Secretary Hunt to have the band play at the Capitol on both Wednesdays and Saturdays.—*Washington Star*.

GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. Army, writing to the *New York Tribune* concerning a slight correction to be made in his speech at the Academy of Music on the evening of Decoration Day, says: "I stated that twenty years ago 'I aimed the first gun fired in the war at the Confederate cause,' referring to Fort Sumter, and that twenty years ago Bishop Stevens, then in command of Stevens's battery in Charleston Harbor, aimed the first gun of the war against the United States flag, waving over the *Star of the West*, which came with reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and that I now offered him my hand as a token of the reconciliation between the North and South as exemplified in his appearance at the Academy to do honor to the memory of the Union dead. The audience, at the request of the presiding officer, Major-General Sickles, rose en masse and ratified the contract with enthusiastic applause."

FIELD MARSHAL TRETTHOFF, brother of the celebrated Russian Admiral Tretthoff, has committed suicide. He had been long suffering from an incurable malady.

CAPT. JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed and 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art'y, officiated as judges at the competitive prize drill in New Orleans May 21, of which an account is given under our heading of "State Troops."

PROFESSOR S. P. BAIRD, the United States Fish Commissioner, writes to his brother-in-law, Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A. to the effect that Wood's Hole, Mass., instead of Newport, has been selected this season as the headquarters of the Commission.

WITH regard to the coming meeting of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, Conn., the following has been issued: The New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Boston and Albany, and all local roads in Connecticut, will charge members of the Army of the Potomac fare one way only. Members on application to the secretary at Hartford on the day of the meeting will receive a certificate which will secure them free return transportation. Members intending to be present at the banquet are requested to notify Colonel H. C. King, Rec. Sec., Army of Potomac, 115 Broadway, New York. The annual meeting of the Second Corps Club will be held in the State-house, Room No. 30, on Wednesday, June 8, at 10 A. M. Gen. Hancock, Humphreys, Couch, and Warren are expected to be present, and Gen. Hancock has loaned the old Corps headquarters flag for the occasion.

THE *London Engineering* says of Gen. Bengt's report: "The annual report of the Chief of Ordnance to the United States Government is always a valuable and highly interesting publication; it is, moreover, the best work of its class published in any language. The present report forms no exception to this rule, indeed it is, if possible, more complete, and of more varied contents than its predecessors." Its appreciation of the report is further shown by liberal quotations.

THE *San Francisco Daily Report* of May 21 says: Capt. R. M. Berry, of the *Rodgers*, was down from the Navy-yard during the week. . . . Commodore Colhoun, U. S. N., and family are expected to arrive from the East to-day. . . . Paymaster Whipple, U. S. A., has returned from the East with his family and is stopping at Tubbs Hotel. . . . Capt. Edward Terry, U. S. N., of the flagship *Pensacola*, who has been South on sick leave, has returned to the city, and is at the Palace. . . . The flagship *Pensacola* is momentarily expected in. The many friends of Capt. Taylor, commanding officer of the flagship, will learn with regret of his recent severe indisposition. . . . Brig.-Gen. Miles, U. S. A., is expected in the city soon, en route to the North. . . . Mare Island is a perfect paradise at this season. The sombre tones of the evergreens and deciduous trees are relieved by the bright contrasting colors of the flowers, and the air is rich with the perfume of roses. The profusion of roses at this naval station is one of the many marvels of the State, and never fails to draw forth the exclamations of delight and surprise so welcome to the proud Islanders. Friday of last week was a gala day at the Island. The steamer *Manzanita*, of the Light-house Department, put in there for the purpose of enabling Commander Coffin to inspect the light-house and buoys, the officers of the *McArthur* and *Hassler* were well represented on shore, the officers of the *Rodgers* were killing time while awaiting the fitting out of their gallant craft, and, in addition to the naval gentlemen, their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, the Island was honored with the presence of a number of invited guests from the city. The occasion of the rally was the announcement of a theatrical performance in the evening by the ladies and gentlemen composing the Alden Dramatic Company. For two weeks the dramatic talent of the Island had concentrated its attention upon Robertson's comedy of "School." A series of rigid rehearsals had brought the company to the proper state of perfection, and the favored few familiar with the results of this preliminary work were predicting "the" success of the season. Night came, and with it the performance. The audience was appreciative, critical, and strictly impartial. We have seen the comedy time and again upon the boards of the regular stage, but seldom has it been our good fortune to witness a more interesting and symmetrical performance than that given by the Aldons. Some of the characters were personated with a distinctive excellence worthy of successful professionals. Commodore and Mrs. Phelps and the other ladies and gentlemen of the yard are to be congratulated upon an entertainment at once so novel and interesting, for really enjoyable performances by amateur companies are about as frequent as planetary conjunctions. The cast of "School" was as follows: "Jack Poyntz," W. P. Elliott; "Lord Beaufoy," P. B. Cook; "Beau Farintosh," Dr. G. W. Woods; "Dr. Sutcliffe," A. P. Cook; "Mr. Krux," J. D. Adams; "Vaughan," J. M. Bowyer; "Bella," Miss Tolson; "Naomi Tighe," Miss Clara Heyl; "Mrs. Sutcliffe," Mrs. A. P. Cook; "Tilly," Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan; "Milly," Mrs. T. B. M. Mason; "Laura," Mrs. H. T. Percy; "Clara," Miss Irwin; "Hetty," Mrs. J. M. Bowyer; "Kitty," Miss Minnie Boyd; "Fanny," Miss Lizzie Feaster. Gamekeepers, groomers, etc. The business management of the theatre by Lieut.-Comdr. Chenery contributed materially to the general success of the production. A notable feature of the day's excitement was the lunch given by Mrs. Colonel Heywood to a few visitors. The house is embowered in roses and the tasteful and elegant arrangement of the interior accords gracefully with the natural beauty of the surroundings.

THE *Arizona Miner*, of May 20, says: The newspapers of the ancient city claim for Lowell to be the right place for Military Headquarters. We claim that in a country as large as Arizona is, containing over 20,000 Indians, the proper place is at its cardinal centre. Whipple, the present location, possesses this advantage. To the east and north we have 20,000 Navajos to watch over, who live upon the very line of Arizona. West and north of us are the tribes of the Mo-haves, Pintes, Ava Supais, and Wallapais, in all over 25,000 Indians, while south, all told, 15,000 Indians on reservations are to be looked after, and as we said before the Command-

ing General has the telegraph line at his disposal at all times. Regardless of the best interests of the Territory, and without any respect for the poor taxpayer, the hungry denizens of Tucson, who see starvation staring them in the face, unless they go forth and toil, or induce the Government to furnish them bread and beans, send forth their howl for the abandonment of a half million dollars' worth of property near Prescott and the expenditure of a like sum at Lowell, where there is no earthly use of a military garrison.

FIRST LIEUT. OWEN J. SWEET, 25th Infantry, was in New York, on Tuesday, from Elmira. He is on a brief leave of absence, and intends to return to Fort Hale about the middle of the month. The *Elmira, N. Y., Advertiser*, of May 23, says: "Capt. and Mrs. Owen Jay Sweet have just arrived in the city from the far west, Fort Hale, Dakota Territory. Mrs. Street (née Mary Bolt) is on an extended visit to her old home, where her hosts of friends will be happy to welcome her. The captain is looking as in days long ago, notwithstanding his many years of gallant and arduous service on the Mexican and Texan frontiers. He is on a flying visit, as important military matters connected with his staff duties require his early return to the land of the Dakotas."

SECRETARY LINCOLN spent Sunday with his mother at Springfield, Ill. He returned to Washington Wednesday evening.

A CONNECTICUT man has invented a breech-loading pipe which can be discharged and reloaded without being relighted, and saves time, matches, and vexation of spirit.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of May 19 says: The 1st Cavalry band has been giving concerts in Portland this week, before fair audiences. . . . There was born to the wife of Dr. R. Ebert, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., at Walla Walla, May 10, a son. . . . Lieut. C. A. Booth, of the U. S. A. Signal Service, leaves his station at Dayton, W. T., this week, en route to Arizona. . . . Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, and wife, returned to the post on Tuesday, after being on leave in Washington all winter. . . . Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, 1st Cavalry, returned to Boise Barracks, from Camp Harney, Oregon, on Tuesday night of last week. . . . A slight fire occurred in the commanding officer's quarters at the Boise garrison on Wednesday. It was extinguished before any material damage was done. . . . W. A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, was at headquarters on Thursday last, the guest of Gen. Wheaton. He was received upon his arrival with the usual artillery salute due his official station. . . . Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, of the Engineers' Corps, will next week depart with his corps of assistants for the upper Columbia country, there to take astronomical observations and complete other work. He will not return until the close of the season. . . . The Court-martial ordered to convene at Walla Walla for the trial of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Infantry, has been dissolved, the charges having been withdrawn. The members of the court from Vancouver arrived down on Monday's boat, after about ten days' absence.

THE St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer Press*, of May 29, says: Capt. Gibbs and family took possession of their cottage at White Bear last Friday. . . . Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt and family moved into their new quarters at Snelling, last week. . . . Mrs. Major Freeman, of Fort Snelling, is visiting in the East, and will be absent about one month. . . . Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cavalry, is at the Metropolitan, and will remain in the city several weeks. . . . Lieut. Forbes and family are at White Bear lake for a short stay. . . . Gen. Wm. F. Carlin, 17th Infantry, who for some time past has been in command at Fort Yates, is making a short stay in the city. From here he will proceed to Columbus, O., where he takes command of the recruiting depot at Columbus barracks. . . . Lieut. Hardin, 7th Infantry, acting adjutant at Fort Snelling, left yesterday for a short visit to his home in Louisville, Ky. On his return he will be accompanied by his mother and sister. . . . L. M. Maus, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who has been relieved from Fort Yates, is in the city for a few days, on his way to Washington, where he is to report for duty.

On Wednesday, June 1, Confederate memorial ceremonies were observed at Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, where the graves of the Confederate dead were strewn with flowers by members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland and their friends. About 3,000 persons were present.

WITH regard to the proposition to send Mr. G. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to England, to bring the remains of William Penn to America, Colonel P. P. G. Hall, Paymaster U. S. Army, stationed in New York City, said this week to a *Times* reporter that he was the only lineal descendant of William Penn in America; that on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Harrison he went to Philadelphia, where he found a universal condemnation of the appointment. "The most prominent men in Philadelphia, and leading members of the Society of Friends," said Colonel Hall, "volunteered the expression of their opinion that if Penn's remains were to be brought to this country at all it should be done by a lineal descendant of the great founder, and I, being the nearest and oldest descendant in America—I was born here—and by virtue of my national position as an Army officer, was the only fitting and proper person to perform such an important mission. This view was sympathized in and reiterated by the leading men and societies of Philadelphia. I am the only lineal representative descendant of Penn, with the exception of two minor children, in the United States, and I am convinced, from what I know of my family, (I was brought up abroad and am conversant with their views,) the only one who would be acceptable to the English family. They would feel it a humiliation and a want of courtesy to the Penn family abroad to have an utter stranger delegated to such a

mission. That I know from actual correspondence with the family. The Governor of Pennsylvania must have been ignorant of the fact that a lineal descendant of the founder was a prominent citizen of the United States."

A LETTER of May 18 from Camp Thomas, A. T., to the *Arizona Star* says: Under the direction of Col. Scully, A. Q. M., there have been erected nine sets of officers' quarters; an additional company barracks, guard house, offices, and cavalry and quartermaster's stables are in course of erection. These buildings, though plain, will, I may say, be the most comfortable in the Territory.... We have a Temperance Society here, organized under the patronage of the wife of our commanding officer, Mrs. Col. Perry, composed of upwards of sixty members, which has the good will of the community.... Co. B's, 6th Cavalry, variety troupe gave a first class performance on the 8th inst.... The feature of the season was the children's dramatic performance, gotten up by Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Scully for the benefit of the public school at Maxey. The play was the operetta of the "Sleeping Princess." The performers ranged in age from five to eleven years. The parts were excellently sustained. The King, by Master Frank Moore, and the Queen, by Miss Nora Collins, were admirable. The Fairy Queen, by Miss Jennie Scully, was beautiful, and her singing was loudly applauded. The Wicked Fairy, by Miss Mary Kennedy, could not be better, and the little one looked and acted her character to perfection. The "Sleeping Princess" was rendered by Miss Arline Scully; and Jim Scully—the Admiral in the Fort Grant Pinafore—as the Prince, though the part did not contain much, by his dress and acting "brought down the house." The company was composed of some twenty children and the tableaux were beautiful. The performance concluded with a series of tableaux vivants and some comic sketches by Jim and Arline Scully, aged eight and ten years, which was the feature of the evening. The "Old Man and Old Woman," or "Popping the Question," was encored several times, and the "Street Musicians," a creation of their own, was loudly applauded. Miss Maggie Scully, aged fifteen years, was the orchestra—our post organ—and admirably did she perform her part. Mrs. Col. Perry sang some pretty ballads, which were well received and encored. The tableaux "Clinging to the Cross," and "Goddess of Liberty," ended the evening's entertainment. Upwards of \$75 was realized.... This post is now the centre of a growing community, and with the towns of Maxey, Smithville, Safford and Solomonville in the immediate vicinity, and the Globe and Wilcox narrow-gauge railroad running through it, you may expect that in my next I will substitute the word "Fort" for "Camp" Thomas.

It is understood that Lieut. Paul, 3d Cavalry, whose resignation was noted in the last JOURNAL as having been accepted to take effect May 24, had been before a General Court-martial, but his resignation having been tendered and accepted, the proceedings will not be published.

We regret to learn that Capt. and Bvt. Col. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cavalry, was a loser by the recent fire in Ogden, Utah. Among the articles destroyed was a box he had on storage and which contained personal effects, including all of his uniform, and clothing belonging to himself and family. It is well to look for blessings in disguise, and perhaps it is intended to strip Henry of his captain's uniform that he may be furnished with a new rig out as a major.

A LARGE number of permits have been issued for examination for appointment as cadet engineers at the Naval Academy Sept. 15. The competitive examination is strict, and includes a physical examination and an examination of three hours in arithmetic, three in algebra, two and a half hours in geometry, three in natural philosophy, and three in the English branches. Travelling expenses are allowed only to those who pass and receive an appointment to the Academy. No other expenses are allowed. After four years at the Academy they pass two years at sea, and undergo another examination, which, if successful, they are appointed assistant engineers in the Navy, and are in the line of promotion to chief engineer. Some young men of much talent are seeking these positions.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.; Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf.; Capt. George F. Towle, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf. and Asst. Surg. John D. Hall, registered at Hdqrs. M. D. of the Mo., during the week ending May 23, all on leave of absence.

A NONFOLK paper reports that by the death of a near relative in Prussia, Private Earnest R. Hoisteg, clerk to Captain H. C. Cochrane, Marine Corps, has been left a fortune of 15,000 marks.

At Chattanooga, May 30, an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held to arrange for the entertainment of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which meets there on September 21. President Garfield, Secretary Lincoln, and other members of the Cabinet have informed the secretary that they will be present. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, Polk, Augur, and Crook, and other prominent Army officers will attend. General Grant promises to attend the reunion, if not prevented by business.

A ST. LOUIS despatch, of June 1, says: John F. Fitzpatrick, formerly a messenger of the Southern Express Company, and E. T. King, formerly a brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, were seen drunk in Toxarkana, last week, wearing valuable gold badges set with jewels which were supposed to belong to General Grant, as the inscriptions on them showed that they had been presented to him. Fitzpatrick and King were brought here this morning by Detectives Byers and Stewart. King says he obtained the medals and badges from a colored porter on the sleeping car of the special train that took General Grant from here on his way to Mexico, and he gave the porter \$20 for them. This story is not believed by

the detectives. Fitzpatrick says he knows nothing about the robbery, had nothing to do with it, and that when he first saw the badges in the possession of King he advised him to either send them to General Grant or to notify that gentleman that he (King) had them, and state how they could be recovered.

THE *Arizona Daily Star*, of May 24, says: The citizens of Tucson gave a brilliant reception to Gen. and Miss Wilcox last evening. The compliment was tendered in the form of a ball and supper, and took place at Porter's new Railroad Hotel. There was a large representation of our leading citizens and their wives and daughters, and the affair, in addition to being a deserved compliment to a gallant old soldier and his amiable daughter, was an occasion of thorough enjoyment to all who were so fortunate as to participate. The music was furnished by the 6th Cavalry band, from Fort Lowell, and was all that the most fastidious could desire. The following amongst others participated in the festivities: Gen. and Miss Wilcox, Gen. and Mrs. Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Col. Paulson, Lieut. Kerr, Lieut. Blake, Lieut. Wilcox, Capt. Rafferty, and Major Whiteside.

CAPT. J. J. CLAGUE, Commissary Department, sent by Gen. Terry to investigate the condition of the sufferers by the floods in Dakota, reports that the officers at Fort Randall saved 700 persons from possible starvation. The quartermaster there issued 37,200 rations.

THE anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is to be celebrated in San Francisco, and by request, Secretary Lincoln has ordered a national salute to be fired from the forts in the harbor.

THE French-American Claims Commission has decided adversely to the claim of Archbishop Porche, of New Orleans, for \$4,000 and interest since 1862 for property belonging to him, which was seized, on his arrest and imprisonment by Gen. Butler. The decision is on the ground that the Archbishop is now a citizen of the United States, though a French citizen at the time of seizure. The commission regret that the terms of the commission, which include only those who are now French citizens, exclude a case which seems upon its face to be so equitable. Many other similar cases are disposed of by this decision amounting, probably, to about \$1,000,000.

THE *Washington Star* of May 31, says: Dr. Browne, U. S. N., and his wife go to Annapolis this week, he having been appointed on the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. They have leased for a year a handsome suite of apartments in the Portland, the new apartment house on Vermont avenue and 14th street, but will spend a part of the summer in Europe, Dr. Browne having been appointed to represent the Navy at the International Medical Congress, which will meet in London Aug. 2.... Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Adm. Semmes, is visiting the Assistant Judge Advocate General and Mrs. Winthrop, and on Friday evening they invited friends to meet her. Many of high social and official position were present, especially among the Army families.... Dr. Flint, U. S. N., and his wife left to-day for Silver Spring, where they will board until August and then go north.... The model of the Yorktown Monument, which was sent to artists in New York to make such changes as might suggest themselves, has been returned to the War Department. The inscriptions on the base have all been removed. There is now but one inscription on the monument. It is on the shaft and is: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny." The Yorktown commission will soon inspect the model for final approval.... Admiral Powell will soon go to Oakland, or some other pleasant resort in the Alleghenies. Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., who has been on duty in the Quartermaster General's office for some time past, will leave the city to-morrow to assume the duties of chief quartermaster of the military department of Arizona. Mrs. Hodges will accompany him. Their departure occasions much regret among their many friends in Washington. A son of Col. Hodges is in this year's graduating class at West Point.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* of May 26 says: Lieut. L. L. C. Brooks, 3d Cavalry, has arrived and taken post at Fort D. A. Russell.... Mrs. Heath, wife of Capt. Frank Heath, ordnance officer at Cheyenne depot, arrived yesterday from the east with her family.... Col. Van Vliet writes from White river that his command arrived safely. Things are very quiet and peaceable, and no trouble anticipated in the near future. He denies the rumors that some of the men in his company had gotten into a serious internal fight at Rawlins.... A rumor comes from Fort Laramie that a large number of men have deserted and that the remainder are out searching for the deserters. The cause is said to be too much heavy work during the winter and spring. As soon as the men got their last pay the desertions took place.... Dr. E. B. Moseley, assistant surgeon, is at Fort D. A. Russell, being en route to Fort Fetterman, from Fort Sidney. He will leave to-day for Fetterman.... Sergeant Eichwurz, who was first sergeant of Captain Joseph Lawson's company, E, 3d Cavalry, but whose term of service expired on Wednesday last, passed through Friday on route to Washington. Sergt. Eichwurz was one of the bravest men in the Milk river engagement with the Utes, and was especially commended by Capt. Lawson, Lieut. Cherry and Maj. Evans, for bravery in action. And he was recommended for examination for a lieutenant's commission, but he is ineligible on account of being over age. He will endeavor to obtain a superintendency of a national cemetery. We trust that he will succeed.... Col. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., writes that he is happy to return to Cheyenne because of its pleasant associations and the fact that Wyoming has the healthiest climate he ever experienced. His many friends here will certainly be happy

to see his return.... Capt. Crawford's company, G, 3d Cavalry, was ordered to return to Fort D. A. Russell, and arrived yesterday. When the company arrived at Georgetown, it was ordered to White river, over the range. But it was soon learned that the presence of snow in the gulches and passes rendered the journey impracticable, so that the company has returned to Russell until the melting snow will allow it to go by the intended route. The company will remain at Russell for two weeks yet, before taking the trip.

MRS. GARFIELD is rapidly convalescing. The President will soon remove his family to the Soldiers' Home for the summer. He will attend the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy at Annapolis on June 10 and the Commencement exercises at Williams College on July 4, 5 and 6.

THE *Omaha Republican* says: Undertaker Jacobs received a despatch recently from military headquarters in Chicago that two officers were to be sent on to take charge of the body of Lieut. Cherry, at Fort Niobrara, and request the undertaker to furnish a metallic coffin. The body of Lieut. Cherry will be taken east for interment.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE, U. S. N., has sent the following letter to Mayor Grace, of New York:

May 26

To His Honor, the Mayor of New York City, Mr. W. R. Grace:

SIR: The bill that has passed the Legislature fixes the responsibility for clean streets on the Commissioner while the power necessary for cleaning them is vested in five different departments of the city government—the Mayorality, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Health, the Police Board, and the Department of Street Cleaning. The last has the least effective power, and therefore I am constrained to decline your tender of the office of Commissioner in the event of the bill becoming a law. I have the honor to be yours,

HENRY H. GORRINGE.

In talking with a reporter, Lieut.-Comdr. Gorrington said: "It was not an easy thing for me to refuse a salary of \$6,000 a year, and be restricted to my present income of \$2,200 a year from the Government. It was a matter of principle with me. I have refused the position because I could not accept it with the expectation of doing the work which ought to be done, and which I knew I could do if intrusted with ample power in the administration of the Street Cleaning Department."

LIEUT. C. A. TINGLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been for several years on signal duty, will shortly join his battery at Fort McHenry.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts held at Boston, June 1, Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble, U. S. N., was installed as Junior Vice-Commander; Col. W. W. McKim, U. S. A., as Chancellor; and Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., as one of the Council. Capt. H. Gardner, U. S. A. (retired), was elected a member of the Order at the same meeting.

THE late Gen. W. H. French graduated at West Point in the class of 1837, a class in which is found the names of Gens. Benham, Bragg, Dyer, Arnold, Vogdes, Thos. Williams, Townsend, Jubal Early, Sedgwick, Pemberton, and Hooker, as also the lamented Gunnison, Randolph, Ridgely, and the Hon. Robt. McLane, of Maryland.

A MONUMENT has been erected by order of Secretary Lincoln over the grave of his grandfather, Thomas Lincoln, in Coles County, Ill. It bears the following inscription:

THOMAS LINCOLN,
Father of the Martyred President.
Born January 6, 1778.
Died January 15, 1851.

Under this in large letters is the word "Lincoln." The place is what is known as the Gordon Cemetery, and is situated in nearly the centre of Pleasant Grove township, ten miles southwest of Charleston.

GEORGE M. PHILLIPS, the Confederate naval officer who commanded the gunboat *Stonewall Jackson*, that fired the shell that sunk the *Varuna*, Capt. Boggs, in the Farragut fleet, who's passing the forts on the way to New Orleans, in 1862, died in New Orleans recently. He commanded an army transport in the Mexican war.

LIEUT. H. F. FICKBOHM, U. S. N., arrived in New York, May 30, en route to Newport, R. I., to attend the summer course of torpedo instruction.

LIEUT. GEO. F. COOKE, 15th Infantry, on leave of absence, left Washington May 31, for a visit to his newly married brother, Pitt. Cooke, at Poncha Springs, Colorado, prior to his return to Fort Stanton, N. M., the present station of his company. His leave expires on the 25th of June.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. JOHN S. MASON, Lieut.-Col. 20th Infantry, arrived in Washington and reported at the A.-G. Office May 27, and relieved Bvt. Col. Milton Cogswell, retired, in the office of Deputy Governor at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, on the 1st of June.

COL. HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will return to Washington after witnessing the graduation of his son at West Point on the 9th of June, the order relieving him from duty in the Quartermaster General's Office not taking effect until July 15. Col. J. G. Chandler, Col. Hodges's relief, has, however, arrived in Washington and reported for duty.

2d LIEUT. GEORGE W. BAXTER, 3d Cavalry, would, in the regular course, be promoted 1st lieutenant vice Paul, resigned, but as he, Lieut. B., has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1, 1881, it becomes a question as to whether he should receive this promotion, being still in the Army. Lieut. Baxter has tendered his resignation as 2d lieutenant, and should he become a 1st lieutenant before this resignation takes effect it might happen that he would claim that not having resigned a 1st lieutenant, he still remained an officer of the Army after July 1.

THE leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Frederick D.

THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
 WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
 JOHN W. HOGE, *Chief Clerk.*
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*
 STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*;
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl
 English, *chief*; Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Lamberton, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William
 D. Whiting, *chief*.
 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T.
 Nichols, *chief*; Commander Geo. C. Remey, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip
 S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon
 Adrian Hudson, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General
 George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Pay-
 master C. F. Thompson, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H.
 Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer
 H. W. Fitch, *assistant*.
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Construc-
 tor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B.
 Remey, *Marine Corps*, Judge Advocate General.
 SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wel, *chief*.
 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Krantz, *Chief*
 Hydrographer, in charge.
 NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear Admiral John Rodgers, *supr.*
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax,
governor.
 NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear Admiral Geo. B. Balch, *superintendent*.

FLAG OFFICERS Afloat.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear Admiral R. H. Wyman.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson.
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear Admiral John C. Howell.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Easmont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Commodore George M. Hanson, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
 Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore Thomas Pattison, Washington, D. C.
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
 Commodore Stephen P. Quickenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
 Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
 COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
 Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s., stands for Asiatic
 station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station;
 p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special
 service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C.
 Merriman. Sailed May 14 from Callao for San Francisco,
 to touch at the most important points. At Guayaquil she will
 inquire into alleged illegal seizure of a vessel claimed by
 Moses M. Staples, an American citizen.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E.
 Belknap. At Callao, May 10. Affairs in same state as
 during the past three months. Rumored that the Chilean
 government will soon adopt the policy of occupying the sea-
 board of Peru permanently. On May 9 the flags of the
 Alask and other American vessels of war in port were kept
 at half-mast from sunrise to sunset. All work was sus-
 pended, and 21 minute guns fired at noon from the Alask,
 as a mark of respect for the late Emperor of Russia. Health
 of squadron good.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Hunting-
 ton. Left Yokohama, April 17 for a survey of the Bonin
 Islands.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Philip
 H. Cooper. At Norfolk, Va., for survey and repairs. Will be
 ready for service June 5 to 10. Has been ordered to be made
 ready for a cruise of 90 days, between Iceland, Norway, and
 Greenland, and in the vicinity of Spitzbergen, in search of
 the Jeannette. It is thought possible that the Jeannette may
 have made her way from the eastward or westward. The
 Alliance will have some outside planking put on to protect
 her. She is not to be sent for exploration, nor is she to run
 any risk in the ice.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L.
 Johnson. At Shanghai, April 10.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V.
 McNair. Put in commission at Annapolis, May 14, for the
 practice cruise with the cadet midshipmen, who will embark
 about June 10.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain
 Oscar F. Stanton. At Norfolk. Is under orders to New-
 port, R. I. The Powhatan will accompany her to sea, and
 in case of adverse winds, will tow her, if necessary. The
 cruising ground of the Constitution this summer will be
 mainly on Long Island Sound.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker.
 Left Norfolk, June 1, for Annapolis, in tow of the Standish.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas.
 McGregor. At Washington. Expected to leave Friday with
 the President on board, for a trip down the Potomac and
 probably the bay.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane.
 Having rendered all the aid possible at Chios, left there
 April 15, and arrived at Smyrna the same day. Sailed on
 the 23d, visited Salonica, Volo, and Athens, and reached
 Castellamare May 11. Sailed the next day for Villefranche,
 where she will fill up with stores and be inspected. Arrived
 May 15.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr.
 Henry Glass, Alaska.

Commander Henry Glass, commanding U. S. S. Jamestown,
 writes from Sitka, Alaska Territory, May 9, 1881, as
 follows:

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet obtains
 among all the Indian tribes of the Territory. The benefits
 of the control exercised over the Sitka Indians in the preven-
 tion and punishment of drunkenness, and the system of
 compulsory education established here, are already shown in
 the conduct of Indians at other places, from which I have
 obtained reports.

Finding that a system existed among the Alaska tribes of
 making slaves of prisoners of war, or of hostage held for the
 payment of claims for injuries, I have determined to sup-
 press it, if possible, and have made a beginning at Sitka.

Grant, Aide-de-Camp (1st Lieut. 4th Cav.), April 16, 1881,
 has been extended four months. Gen. Sheridan compliments
 his services in orders elsewhere published under 4th Cavalry.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, accompanied by his wife and
 daughter, arrived at Fortress Monroe June 1.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G.
 office during the week ending June 2, 1881: Bvt. Brig.-Gen.
 John S. Mason, Lieut.-Col. 20th Infantry, stopping temporarily
 at 1424 Rhode Island avenue, under orders to relieve
 Col. M. Cogswell as Deputy Governor Soldiers' Home; Capt.
 Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry, at Ebbitt House, on leave;
 Captain Peter D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry, at 1706, F street, on
 leave.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES H. SPOTTS will leave Philadelphia
 per steamer of June 8 next, via England, for the command
 of the South Atlantic Station.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS H. PATTERSON has been ordered on
 the special duty of preparing for publication a new edition
 of the regulations for the government of the Navy.

PANSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. C. BURNET and his clerk,
 Mr. Jesse Minshall, late of the iron-clad fleet at City Point,
 Va., are in arrest on the receiving-ship Franklin at Norfolk.
 Irregularities are said to exist in the accounts of Mr. Burnet.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WM. H. SHOCK, Chief of the Bureau
 of Yards and Docks, returned to Washington Thursday
 morning from a two weeks' trip East, where he has been
 with a view of facilitating and repairing the following ships
 for sea: U. S. S. Lancaster at Portsmouth, N. H.; Hartford
 at Boston; Brooklyn at New York; Essex at League Island.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington,
 during the week ending June 2, 1881: Army—1st Lieut. J.
 P. Thompson, 3d Infantry. Navy—Paymasters Wm. W.
 Woodhull, Thomas T. Casswell, and Henry J. Skelding;
 Lieut.-Commander G. A. Converse; Lieutenants H. W.
 Schafer and Z. L. Tanner; Master C. P. Rees; Midshipman
 G. W. Denfield; Cadet Midshipmen H. S. Chase, John A.
 Bell, L. M. Garrett, M. L. Read, Guy W. Brown, J. B. Blish,
 P. L. Drayton, James B. Cahoon, and C. H. Harlow.

THE Chief of Ordnance pays this well-deserved tribute to
 Gen. Hagner, whose retirement at his own request we an-
 nounced last week:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
 WASHINGTON, June 1, 1881.

Ordnance Orders No. 21.

After an active service of nearly forty-five years General
 P. V. Hagner has, at his own request, been placed on the
 retired list of the Army.

During the Florida war, in the war with Mexico, and in the
 war of the Rebellion, his services were conspicuous, and his
 long career as an Ordnance Officer has been characterized by
 faithful and zealous endeavor, and conscientious discharge
 of every duty.

In this severing his active association with the Ordnance
 Department he carries with him the respect and confidence
 of all, and can rest secure in the enjoyment of a distin-
 guished reputation and a character without blemish.

By command of Brigadier-General S. V. Benét, Chief of
 Ordnance: J. M. WHITTEMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance.

A FRENCH captain of artillery named Lenand was con-
 demned, June 1, by a council of war at Tours to five years'
 imprisonment and to degradation from his rank for con-
 tinuous pilferings from the military chest during the period
 in which he filled the office of regimental treasurer. He had
 risen from the ranks and was accounted one of the bravest
 officers in the service.

We learn that the State of Pennsylvania has voted old
 guns for metal for the Reynolds Monument. The Fair-
 mount Park Art Association has promised a substantial con-
 tribution. The 3d Corps Union has appointed a committee,
 consisting of Col. Clayton McMichael, Major J. B. Fassitt,
 and Dr. Snelling, to take part in securing the memorial. It
 will be brought to the attention of the Society of the Army of
 the Potomac and of the 1st and 11th Corps and Buford's Cav-
 alry Division, at the meeting at Hartford, so that all of the
 Corps serving under Reynolds when he fell may participate in
 the subscription. The Association of the Pennsylvania Re-
 serves will no doubt assist, too, as Gen. Crawford, Gov. Cur-
 tin, and other members have promised to bring it up at the
 next meeting. The first response came from the Veteran As-
 sociation of the 14th Brooklyn (N. Y. S. M.), the regiment
 nearest Reynolds when he was killed. Its members carried
 him off the field. A prompt and handsome contribution
 came from Major Philip Schnyder, formerly adjutant of the
 14th Infantry, the regiment organized by Gen. Reynolds. It
 is hoped that the 3d Artillery, with which Reynolds spent
 his first years of service and made his campaigns in Florida,
 Mexico, Oregon and across the Plains, and the 5th Infantry,
 of which he was colonel at the time of his death, as well as
 the Association of the Graduates of West Point, will also
 show their interest in the Memorial, by appointing represen-
 tatives to meet with those of other organizations, at the
 Phila. Union League, on the 1st of July, to make final arrange-
 ments for the prompt execution of the proposed memorial.

A DESPATCH from Grauden, a fortified town and military
 station of Western Prussia, says: "During artillery practice
 here to-day (June 2) a shell fell and burst in the midst of the
 marking party. Three captains and two gunners were killed
 and three persons wounded."

THE orders assigning Captain Ezra B. Kirk, A. Q. M., to
 duty at Newport, R. I., have been revoked at his own request.

GENERAL GRANT arrived at New Orleans, June 2, on his
 way north.

COMMODORE S. R. FRANKLIN, U. S. A., and wife, will spend
 a few weeks soon at Capron Springs, Va.

ADMIRAL ALMY will likely spend the summer at Altoona
 and Richfield Springs.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN is on a visit to her daughter,
 Mrs. Fitch, at St. Louis.

At this place I found in the Indian village seventeen person
 of various ages held or claimed as slaves; some by purchase,
 others by inheritance. With the aid of interpreters I inves-
 tigated each case, and released all the slaves in presence of
 their former owners, giving to each one a certificate to that
 effect, and warning all Indians not to injure or molest any
 one formerly a slave under pain of severe punishment.

I have sent letters to the leading chiefs of all the other
 tribes in Southeast Alaska directing the slaves to be set free
 at once, and I trust my directions will be obeyed. On my
 recent visit to the mining region I saw the chiefs of two of
 the principal tribes, and was assured of compliance with my
 order.

While I am able to preserve order among the different
 tribes of this portion of Alaska, and assure obedience to
 orders at any point that can be reached by the steam launches
 of the ship, this duty has been attended, during the winter,
 with some degree of exposure to the men and officers, and
 an efficient steamer will be of far more service in these
 waters than the Jamestown has been, since the villages could
 be visited in turn to impress upon the Indians the control to
 be exercised by the government.

This ship is now in entire readiness for sea, and I am glad
 to report the health of the officers and men as excellent.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr.
 Henry F. Picking. Arrived at Norfolk, May 30, from Port
 Royal, S. C., for extensive repairs.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H.
 Gills. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Hono-
 lulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis
 M. Bunce. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31. Commander
 Silas Terry has been ordered to relieve Capt. Bunce.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler.
 At Washington, June 2, waiting for officers to take her to
 Annapolis, to receive cadet engineers for the summer cruise.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (a. s. lakes), Comdr.
 Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler.
 Apprentice ship. At Newport. Capt. Chandler will be
 engaged in placing buoys at Coaster's Island Harbor for the
 training ships. The Rocket reported this week as a tender
 to the Minnesota.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S.
 Cotton. At Shanghai, April 9.

NIPTIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.
 Left Gibraltar, May 8, for Villefranche, where she re-
 plenished her stores, and sailed for London, where she was
 reported on Friday, June 3. Was to start next day on a
 cruise north as far as Stockholm, and will return to the
 Mediterranean in September.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr.
 F. M. G. Green. At Yokohama, April 18.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B.
 Taylor. Arrived at San Francisco, June 1, from Honolulu.
 Rear-Admiral Stevens will haul down his flag, as he is re-
 tired.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A.
 S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Norfolk, Va. Going to
 Newport, R. I.

POWHATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G.
 Walker. Arrived at Norfolk, May 30, with the New Hamp-
 shire in tow. Will coal and then accompany the Constitution
 to Newport.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas
 Casey, Jr. Left Gibraltar, May 7, for New York, by Southern
 passage. She ought to arrive at New York about 10th to 15th
 of June.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip.
 Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A.
 E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, April 10. Is to be at Panama
 by Aug. 25, to receive new officers and crew.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. A San Francisco
 despatch reports that this vessel went into commission May
 30, and expected to sail June 1.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor.
 Training ship. Is going to Newport.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt.
 Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay, April 17.
 SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg.
 Arrived at Washington, June 2. Had new propeller put on
 at Norfolk.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Prac-
 tice ship for cadet engineers. Put in commission May 25.
 Left Norfolk, June 1, for Annapolis.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y.
 School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Samp-
 son. At Nagasaki, April 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr.
 Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., un-
 dergoing repairs. She is not expected to be ready for service
 before September.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt.
 S. L. Breese. At New York. Detachments from her took
 part in the parade on Decoration Day. Capt. Harmony was
 relieved by Capt. Breese on June 1.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett
 J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard,
 March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain
 Francis M. Ramsay. Left Castellamare, May 13, for Ville-
 franche, where Admiral Howell will inspect the squadron,
 and order a court of inquiry on the grounding of the Galena,
 a month or so ago. Arrived May 15, Galena in company.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard
 W. Meade. Arrived at New York, May 31, with the
 Juniata in tow. Is to make a cruise along the eastern
 coast.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw.
 P. Lull. Arrived at San Francisco, May 24, from Honolulu.
 Getting ready to go to Sitka to relieve the Jamestown.

The Vallejo Chronicle, of May 24, says: It is desirable
 to complete the repairs on the Wachusett as soon as possible,
 that the Jamestown, now at Sitka, may be relieved and pro-
 ceed East. The Hawler not being ready to dock, the
 Wachusett will go on as soon as the McArthur comes off. It
 is stated that the Wachusett will be ready to leave Mare
 Island in four or six weeks, but persons who understand the
 nature and extent of repairs necessary, estimate the period
 required at two months at least.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Norman
 H. Farquhar. Will be put out of commission this week at
 Norfolk. After some slight repairs she will be recom-
 missioned, with a reduced complement, her battery removed,
 and proceed to Port Royal, S. C., where she will be stationed.

YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin
 T. Woodward. Left New York, May 26, for Yonatan, to
 inquire into the seizure of the American bark Agafia at
 Florida.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Was detained at Port Royal until May 26, by adverse winds, when she left, towed by the *Powhatan* and *Kearsarge*. Head winds prevailed until the 29th off Hatteras. The passage was made without accident.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHILOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manassas*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

English regiments and ships of war returning from foreign service often land at Plymouth with thousands of pounds to the credit of the men, many of whom fall an easy prey to the most undesirable characters, and in a few days are left penniless. To obviate this a lady named Sarah Robinson collected \$65,000, bought a house, and started at Portsmouth the Soldiers' Institute, with a branch called the Sailors' Welcome. These establishments are replete with comforts and conveniences, even to billiards at one penny the game.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of May 24, says: It is now certain that the *Rodgers* will not be ready to sail from this port until after the middle of June, instead of the first as was intended. Preparations are being pushed with all the rapidity possible, but the work is greater than first estimated. She is to have a new mainmast and yards, and riggers are hard at work. Among the other appliances to be added to the outfit will be an observatory balloon, from which it is expected a view of thirty miles can be had if it reaches the altitude of balloons sent up in this climate. Bombs will be used in the progress of the search, to give signal of presence in the Arctic. Three hundred and fifty tons of coal will be loaded without delay, and hauling to the wharf was begun this morning. Twenty-four barrels of pork and a quantity of pemmican arrived at Mare Island last night for the *Rodgers*. Work on the *Mohican* will not amount to much for ten or twelve days. The Equipment Department yesterday took on fifteen laborers and six riggers.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MAY 28.—Acting Carpenter Milton F. Roberts, to the training ship Constitution.

MAY 31.—Mate Samuel Geo. to duty on board the Fish Hawk.

JUNE 1.—Commander Silas W. Terry, to command the *Marion*, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of June 11 from New York.

Commander Louis Kempff, to command the *Alert*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of June 18 from San Francisco.

JUNE 3.—Commander Yates Stirling, to the receiving ship *Passaic*.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, as inspector of flour at New York.

DETACHED.

MAY 28.—Captain Joseph N. Miller, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to command the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 31st of May.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Adams has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 20th of April, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 1.—Commander Francis M. Bunce, from the command of the *Marion* on reporting of relief and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commander Chas. L. Huntington, from command of the *Alert* on reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Master Jacob J. Hunker, from temporary duty on board the *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Alfred Reynolds, from temporary duty on board the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to resume duties at the Navy-yard, New York.

Ensign Elstner N. Fisher, from the *Wachusett*, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Rush, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and ordered to the practice ship *Dale*.

Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams*, Pacific Station, on the 14th of April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen H. B. Andrews, H. L. Ballentine, G. Barnett, G. P. Blow, T. L. Bouffis, S. Bryan, G. M. Buck, F. E. Bunt, E. E. Capehart, E. Carroll, G. Clark, R. R. Cooke, H. B. Cohen, J. H. Colwell, B. H. Craig, M. Craven, J. D. Crenshaw, B. B. Dashiell, M. J. Donnelly, C. A. Doyon, J. W. Dresser, H. Eldredge, W. Le R. Emmet, W. F. Flournoy, W. G. Ford, R. P. Forshe, C. P. George, W. A. Greghall, H. C. Haines, R. P. Harris, E. M. Harmon, E. H. Harrison, A. R. Hasson, J. A. Hoogewerf, F. H. Hunnicke, L. Karmay, S. M. Kase, J. A. Kimball, C. H. Lauchheimer, J. H. Lin-

nard, A. S. McGee, Ira McKunkin, L. T. McKee, J. E. Mahoney, T. H. Matthews, D. Morgan, F. J. Moses, A. C. Oliphant, M. A. Orlopp, F. Parker, A. C. Parsons, G. M. Perkins, G. E. Perry, D. L. Printup, J. L. Rees, F. C. Rider, W. M. Robinson, G. G. Rodgers, W. W. Russell, J. L. Shock, F. W. Smies, W. H. Statton, C. W. Stewart, F. E. Sutton, Z. B. Vance, J. W. Weeks, O. E. Weller, H. K. White, G. Wilkes, S. H. Williamson, H. B. Wilson, J. J. Woodward, and S. H. Wright; Cadet Engineers M. A. Anderson, L. Bankson, R. J. Beach, C. E. Belden, A. R. Bush, J. E. Byrne, F. B. Dowst, H. Eckel, W. H. Gartley, T. J. Hogan, G. Kaemmerling, K. McAlpine, C. H. Matthews, A. Moritz, I. B. Parsons, L. B. Perkins, B. C. Sampson, O. B. Shallenberger, R. Stewart, Jr., W. T. Webster, and W. W. White, from the Naval Academy on the 10th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineers S. Arnold, D. W. C. Redgrave and W. S. Smith, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice steamer *Mayflower*.

Master Boynton Leach, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, from special duty at the Providence Steam Engine Works at Providence, R. I., and ordered to special duty at New York in connection with the machinery of the Brooklyn.

JUNE 3.—Cadet Engineer Richard Gatewood, from the Trenton, and granted leave until October 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore Samuel R. Franklin for one month from June 6.

To Lieutenant Charles A. Adams for three months from June 1.

To Cadet Midshipman Harry M. Finley, attached to the Tennessee, for two weeks from May 30.

To Civil Engineer H. S. Craven, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from June 10.

To Carpenter Warren Barnard, attached to the receiving ship *Independence* for twenty days from June 10.

To Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts for three months from June 1.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Cadet Midshipman George R. French has been extended one month.

The leave of Lieutenant-Commander Geo. R. Durand has been extended three weeks.

The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen has been extended until June 15.

REVOKED.

The orders of Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall to the *Vandalia* and to remain on duty on board the *Alliance*.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Oliver H. P. Belmont, at present attached to the Trenton, European Station.

APPOINTED.

Mr. W. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., a Professor of Drawing at the Naval Academy.

COMMISSIONED.

Rear-Admiral Edward T. Nichols to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy.

L. F. Prud'homme and Marshal Oliver to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy from May 30, 1881.

PROMOTED.

Commodore James H. Spotts to be a Rear-Admiral, Captain Samuel R. Franklin to be a Commodore, Commander Joseph N. Miller to be a Captain, Lieutenant-Commander Prinnell F. Harrington to be a Commander, Lieutenant Geo. M. Book to be a Lieutenant-Commander, and Master Greenleaf A. Merriam to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from May 28, 1881.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Second Lieutenant James A. Turner, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Pensacola, Pacific Station.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Denny, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., on the 1st of June, and detailed to command the Marine Guard of the *Quinnebang*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, U. S. NAVAL FORCES, PACIFIC STATION, FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 7, 1881.

General Order No. 7.

Vessels of this squadron in meeting will use the distinguishing pennant instead of the regular signal flags. In this case the pennant will be hoisted beneath it.

Commanding officers are directed to cause the apprentice boys on board the vessels of their command to be thoroughly instructed in all matters pertaining to the Navy signals; and as an incentive to proficiency in this respect the four most competent shall be selected to stand watch with the quartermaster at all times in port, when another man-of-war is present. Such detail shall be made monthly, and in case of any apprentice boy showing a marked proficiency over the others in signaling, he shall be continued as signalman as long as such marked proficiency exists.

When apprentice boys have stood watch thus as signal men for one month in an efficient manner, they shall wear instead of the regular watch mark on their frocks a device as follows: two crossed Army code signal flags, official and unofficial. The staff to be one and a half inches long; the flags three quarters of an inch square; the official flag to be next the body.

When a vacancy occurs in the rate of quartermaster the first choice to fill the rate shall be made from among those apprentice boys wearing this device; and if the choice thus made is proficient in other matters relating to the duties of a quartermaster he shall be given the rate.

Boats lying at the boom or stern shall not keep their colors flying; they shall be hoisted when the boats are called away and kept flying till their return to the ship.

A quarter-deck guard will be maintained by all vessels in port, and when captains or commanders visit the ships a sergeant's guard shall be paraded.

Whenever a flag-officer of any nation is aboard, the guard shall be displayed in a conspicuous position, on the bridge, poop, or topgallant forecastle; and the salute of arms and music given at the most appropriate moment. The same shall be done when a vessel of war passes, and if there be a band on board, the national air of the vessel passing shall be played, and the marine guard shall remain at present-arms until this air is finished.

The customary harbor clothes line will always be used in port, and it is forbidden to use any other for stopping on clothes or hammocks.

T. H. STEVENS, Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. N. Force, Pacific Station.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24, 1881.

THE class of '79, U. S. Naval Academy, at this their first reunion since graduation, wish to express their sincere sorrow at the death of two of their classmates, John M. Moore of Indiana, and Harvey Wike of Illinois, and to offer their most heartfelt sympathy to their families in their great affliction.

Scattered as we were among the different vessels of the Navy when we first heard of our loss, it was impossible to take any action as a class, though each and all of us felt it none the less deeply. And it seems especially appropriate to do so now, at this our first and perhaps last reunion here at Annapolis, where we first met each other, and where, during four long years at the Academy and two summer cruises at sea, we found friendships which only death can end—associations and memories which nothing can efface.

When we last saw Moore, two years ago, he seemed so cheerful and so full of energy and life that we could not believe him a victim of consumption, and continued to hope, almost against hope, till we heard that all was over, and realized that only in memory could we ever see again that bright smile, or hear again the voice with which we were once so familiar. But even more suddenly from being so wholly unexpected, came the telegram from Rio saying that yellow fever had broken out on the *Marion*, and that Wike had fallen before it, at the very post of duty. With our first feeling of sorrow for the loss of a classmate came one of sympathy towards his family for one thus cut off when life seemed so bright and full of hope—far away from home and relatives, though still amongst friends, his brother officers. And we now again offer our most sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of our two absent class mates, whom four years of intimate acquaintance at the Naval Academy had made us love as friends, and honor as officers and gentlemen.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine Service have been made during the past week: Third Lieut. Thos. W. Benham and Second Asst. Engineers F. B. Randall and A. J. Howison to the Revenue Steamer *Perry*, stationed at Erie, Pa. Second Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell detailed as Asst. Inspector of Life Saving Stations for the Fifth Life Saving District, coasts of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The four young men whose successful examination we reported last week, have been commissioned as cadets. The class of cadets of 1879-81, having just completed the examination upon their course of instruction at New Bedford, are now undergoing before the same board the regular examination for promotion to Third Lieutenant.

The N. Y. *Times* of May 30, says: "Cadets D. P. Foley, P. W. Thompson, J. E. Lutz, and H. M. Broadbent, of the Revenue Marine Service, passed through this City Sunday, on their way to Washington, where they will be examined for promotion to the grade of 3d Lieutenant. Several members of the Second Class—George A. Starkweather, E. F. Kimball, H. B. West, W. E. W. Hall and J. C. Cantwell—proceeded to their respective homes for a short vacation, preparatory to the annual cruise of the cutter *Chase*. At the competitive examination held in Washington a short time ago, four young men qualified, and received appointments to fill existing vacancies in the service. They will proceed at once to New Bedford, Mass., and join the *Chase* at that Port, under command of Capt. J. A. Henriques."

MAJOR ANSON MILLS is ordered to Fort Reno with four companies of the 10th Cavalry to assist in controlling the Northern Cheyennes. 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, 16th Infantry, goes with him as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field.

1st Lieut. T. C. DAVENPORT relieves Lieut. F. B. Taylor in command of Co. E, 9th Cavalry. Companies C, E, F and M are ordered to field service in the Ute country; Co. B to Fort Cummings for temporary field duty.

THE annual meeting of the National Board of Health closed its sessions this week. Amongst the officers elected for the ensuing year were Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., Vice President, and Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N., Secretary. Surgeons Billings and Turner are also on the Executive Committee.

A NORFOLK dispatch of June 2 says Admiral David D. Porter arrived here this morning from Washington, and made a formal inspection of the *Alliance*, *Constitution*, *Powhatan*, *Kearsarge*, *Franklin*, *Wyoming* and *New Hampshire*. On his arrival he was saluted with seventeen guns from the *Franklin* by the officers and marines from all the ships, the former in undress uniform and the latter in full uniform. The display was unusually large and imposing. The *Dale* and *Standish* have gone to Annapolis for the summer cruise.

CONCERNING the searching of British vessels by French men-of-war at Tunis, instructions have been forwarded to the French gunboats in these waters to prevent similar breaches of international law.

G. W. Harlan, New York, publishes a new summer novel by Ross Raymond, entitled "No Lagards We." It is an interesting story, whose scenes are at Newport and old Point Comfort.

FORDS, Howard, and Hulbert publish "Flirtation Camp; or, the Rifle, Rod, and Gun in California," a sporting novel, by T. S. Van Dyke, well suited to the summer season.

"THE WOMAN IN BLACK" is published by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia. The title is suggestive of mystery. The story is that of a sharp, handsome, ambitious woman, who has determined to obtain a rich English nobleman for a husband, and shrinks at nothing to attain that end.

MESSRS. FISK and HATCH advertise this week the six per cent. bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., with those of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy R. R., a collateral line. It is not easy in these days of cheap money to find a secure means of earning income from property, and anything that so well known a house offer for consideration is worthy of attention.

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solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES. F. A. HOWES.

Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Co.
At Georgetown, Clear Creek County, Col. (terminus of the Colo-
rado Central Railroad). Capital stock, \$3,000,000. In 300,000
shares. Par value, \$10. No. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551

carefully examine the service record of that officer. If it finds in that record evidence of a derogatory character, then in the interest of fair dealing, the law requires that the officer shall have the opportunity to defend himself or explain away the difficulties, and the Board gives its judgment only after all evidence, pro and con, is submitted. On the other hand, and to ensure the utility of the Board, if it cannot find sufficient evidence of the fitness of an officer for promotion in his service record, it is authorized to call upon that officer to supply the deficiency, and then if that officer fails to appear or if he fails to supply the deficient evidence he may be rejected.

The law does not precisely state this, but the intent may readily be recognized, and a Department order framed in concurrence with this translation will remove all difficulty and at the same time preserve the authority and utility of the Board of Examiners.

The order of Jan. 25, 1869, should be rescinded, and the Board of Examiners required to notify each officer of the time when his promotion will be considered, in order that he may be present. If in the examination of the service record condemnatory evidence is found, the officer should be notified and full opportunity should be given for him to defend himself. If the evidence on any point be insufficient, the officer must be notified that he is required to make good the deficiency, and if he fails to furnish it he must be rejected in accordance with the law.

Under such an order, the young officer having insufficient experience and service record to permit the Board to judge from it of his qualifications, would be required to furnish that evidence through the only available channel, the personal professional examination. The older officer requires no personal examination, since his record and reputation are sufficient for the necessities of the Board. The suspected sick man must furnish evidence that he is competent to do sea duty; the well man passes with but a cursory examination. The immoral man is subjected to a rigid personal examination of his character and actions. The man of well established moral reputation is passed without a demand for his moral passport.

By this the Board determines what is sufficient evidence on each qualification. If the evidence is not sufficient, then the whole responsibility falls upon the officer himself. He is ordered to furnish it, and if he does not do it, then he is rejected and in entire compliance with the law.

MODERN KRIEGSSPIEL.

On the 17th of February last, Captain Chas. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., read before the U. S. Military Service Institute at West Point, a paper on Kriegsspiel, which has been printed at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and published in pamphlet form. Captain Raymond traces the history and considers the differences, between and the relative advantages of, Free Kriegsspiel and Rigid Kriegsspiel. He also investigates the apparatus, tables and methods of "Detachment Kriegsspiel," or that form of the exercise carried on by two persons only, with or without a director. Nearly one-half of his paper is devoted to a description of Captain Livermore's system, which he thinks is greatly superior to any other yet devised; and, indeed, is the only one offering any hope of success in the solution of the problem of Detachment Kriegsspiel. The main improvements which appear in this system are stated as follows:

1. The employment of apparatus on the map to keep the records, in the place of written notes.
2. The employment of scores on the pieces to indicate the condition of the troops.
3. The substitution of a series of simple numbers on the firing-scale for the old loss-table.
4. The employment of a clearly defined standard case in the computation of losses; and the logical and compact arrangement of the modifying factors.
5. The extension of the limits of the scheme of probability to correspond with those of experience.
6. An extension of the system to include many more factors than it has ever before been attempted to introduce.
7. The introduction of mechanical computation, which alone renders such extension possible.

The chronology of Kriegsspiel, as we gather it from Captain Raymond's valuable paper, is as follows: 1780-82, Publications of a work entitled "Attempt at a Tactical Game Founded on Chess;" 1804, Publication of the works of Venturini and Hedwig; 1824, the work by Lt. Von Reiswitz of the Prussian Artillery, published and introduced into the Prussian Army; 1824-1866, publication in Prussia of the writings of Tschischwitz, Decker, Witzleben, and the members of the Berlin Kriegsspiel Union, and in Austria those of Fischer Von See and Baron Pidoll.

The work of Tschischwitz forms the foundation of the English Instructions of Baring in use at West Point. There are of course many other writers, but these are

specially mentioned. Since 1866 the exercise has been divided into two tolerably distinct systems; "Free Kriegsspiel" represented by the writings of Meckel and Verdy Du Vernois and "Rigid Kriegsspiel" by those of Mayer, Naumann and Zipser, and in a less degree those of Trotha. "The earliest type of Kriegsspiel, the military kindergarten type, in which there was no attempt to conform closely to the facts and circumstances of war, has in Europe completely passed out of existence."

IS "QUARANTINING" LAWFUL?

An important question is now before the Navy Department for settlement, involving the authority of a commanding officer in the Navy to punish a commissioned officer subject to his orders by "quarantine," which means confining or restricting him to the vessel to which he is attached for a given time without placing him under arrest or suspension, and continuing him upon his regular duty. Although in disgrace and humiliation as a prisoner, he is still required to assume a status of honor, and to exercise all of his official authority.

There is a difference of opinion on the subject, some officers maintaining not only the legal right but the entire expediency of quarantining, while others hold it to be inadvisable, even if authorized. However this may be, it has certainly been practised upon several of our war vessels during the past few years, and within two months a Lieutenant of ten years standing was refused liberty to go on shore in Havana during the stay of his ship in that port. Still more recently, Comdr. H. F. Pickens, then in command of the *Kearsarge* at Norfolk, "quarantined" First Lieut. Saml. H. Gibson, commanding the marine guard of that ship. That officer, we are informed, promptly protested against the act as unauthorized, and under the law requiring that "all punishments except reprimands," inflicted by a commanding officer, shall be fully entered upon the ship's log, this was done, but the entry was subsequently erased. Lieut. Gibson appealed to the commandant of the Norfolk Station for redress, and failing there has since asked for a Court of Inquiry to investigate all of the relevant facts.

The authority to confine is supposed to be conferred by the expression, "arrest or confinement," in Article 24, of Sec. 1624, of the Revised Statutes. Therein the punishments authorized to be inflicted by the commander upon a commissioned or warrant officer are "private reprimand, suspension from duty, arrest or confinement, and such suspension, arrest, or confinement shall not continue longer than ten days," etc. On the other hand some of those exposed to "quarantining" hold that these punishments are carefully arranged according to their relative severity, and that the "confinement" indicated is the most serious of all, and is only to be resorted to when the officer, already in arrest, is dangerous, or there is good reason to apprehend escape.

Whether this view can be maintained is, of course, a question. But in this epoch of decisions it is to be hoped that this matter may receive careful attention, and be determined in a manner that will give no further room for question.

THE PROTEUS.

The following is a description of the steam sealer *Proteus*, chartered by Lieut. Greely to take himself and party to "Lady Franklin Bay." To Lieut. J. F. Merry, U. S. N., who selected the *Proteus*, our readers are indebted for the description. In writing it out for the JOURNAL, Lieut. Merry adds: "The *Proteus* is to be ready July 1st, and Lieut. Greely hopes to leave St. Johns, Newfoundland, by July 4th. The *Chester* is to take the party to the above destination and load 300 tons of stores and coal, more or less."

The *Proteus* is barkentine rigged. Length, 190 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth, 18½ feet; making her 687 gross, or about 468 tons, net English measurement. Engines compound, of 110 nominal horse power, consuming from ten to twelve tons of Cape Breton coal in 24 hours, and making from eight to ten knots per hour. Built in 1875, at Dundee, Scotland, frame of American white oak, very heavy, is diagonally braced, and very nearly solid. All of the beams in both decks are secured with wrought iron knees, both fore and aft, and hanging; the former are double and the latter are very heavy, the lower deck knees running into the hold as far, and are secured to the floor timber heads.

The sealing is seven inch oak to the bilge keelson and the floor much heavier. The planking is five inches thick, and outside the plank she is sheathed with iron wood from stem to stern, commencing forward seven inches thick and tapering aft to four inches; this sheathing extends from eighteen inches below the spar deck to eight feet below the light water load line. The stem has a wrought iron shield the whole length to below the fore foot, and abaft this shield is iron sheathing about eight feet. The rudder casing is open, and a spare rudder is carried on deck; the screw lifts, and three

spare screws are carried on deck. The hold is filled with tanks which are stowed, and fitted to make it quite solid; when these tanks are removed beams are fitted in the hold. The cabin and fore-cabin accommodations are ample. When sealing the crew is 325 men.

The *Proteus* can steam through new ice one foot thick, and can steam at full speed against solid pack ice. She is larger and considered a superior vessel to the *Discovery*, a former "sealer" purchased by the English government for the Nares expedition, which was thought the best vessel ever sent to the Arctic regions. With a good ice pilot there is no doubt but that Lieut. Greely will reach Lady Franklin Bay, or even a higher latitude, as when once in "North water," i. e., north of Melville Bay, very little ice is met with that such a powerful vessel as the *Proteus* cannot contend with or avoid.

We may add that Lieutenant J. Adolphus Greely, U. S. A., commander of the Arctic expedition, was in Newburyport, Mass., May 31, bidding adieu to relatives, and that Lieutenant F. F. Kinsbury, 11th U. S. Infantry, left New York this week with two enlisted men for St. John's, where he will remain until the departure of the expedition. The rest of the men will leave New York on June 14, in charge of Lieutenant Lockwood. In this connection, a writer to the New York *Herald* suggests the public furtherance of a project looking to the preparation of a Christmas present for each of the enlisted men of the expedition, and says: The chronicles of the English Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 relate that Christmas was made a day of rejoicing by the kindly thoughts and remembrances of English well wishers, who sent sealed packets of trifling articles so that no man was neglected. It is hoped that the Army party from the Atlantic coast will be as favorably treated in this respect as the Naval party on the Pacific coast.

The following is a list of the enlisted men of the Army who go with the expedition: Observer Sergeant Edward Israel, Signal Service; Observer Sergeant W. S. Jewell, Signal Service; Observer Sergeant G. W. Rice, Signal Service; Observer Sergeant D. C. Briston, Signal Service; Sergeant D. L. Brainard, Second Cavalry; Sergeant D. Linn, Second Cavalry; Corporal D. C. Starr, Second Cavalry; Corporal N. Salor, Second Cavalry; Corporal P. Grimm, Eleventh Infantry; Corporal J. E. Ellison, Tenth Infantry; Private Gardiner, Signal Corps; Private J. Fredericks, Second Cavalry; Private J. Ryan, Second Cavalry; Private W. Ellis, Second Cavalry; Private M. Connell, Third Cavalry; Private C. E. Henry, Fifth Cavalry; Private J. Bardr, Ninth Infantry; Private F. Long, Ninth Infantry; Private W. Whistler, Ninth Infantry; Private J. H. Biederick, Seventeenth Infantry; Private W. H. Cross, General Service.

We have received a letter from one of our friends in the Ordnance Corps, who is disturbed lest the cut which we last week published from a correspondent should prevent a proper appreciation of the value of over-head firing. Our correspondent says: "The simple fact that over-head firing prevailed to a marked degree in the Turko-Russian war, and was of frequent practice during our own great struggle, rendered it simply imperative that it should be noticed and explained in a text book on rifle firing. Its practicability having been demonstrated it becomes a simple question as to the advisableness of introducing it into service, and this is a subject which might possibly be discussed with some degree of interest and profit in your columns. But whether over-head firing is to be encouraged or not, it has been practiced in the past and doubtless will be in the future, and it is the obvious purpose of the text book to show a method (not referred to by your correspondent) by which that kind of firing may be rendered more effective by showing how the gun may be aimed and not simply poked over the parapet and given a general direction toward the enemy."

The protocol said to have been signed by the representatives of Colombia and the United States, at New York, stipulates that the ships of war and military convoys of the United States may, in peace or war, pass free through the proposed Inter-oceanic Canal without payment of tolls. By common consent both Governments will select in territory of the Isthmus places appropriate for forts, arsenals, coaling depots and naval storehouses. In time of peace only such American troops as are needed to keep such buildings in repair shall be stationed on the Isthmus. In case the neutrality of the Canal should be threatened, the United States are authorized to take military occupation of the Isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged to co-operate. The ships of war and military expeditions of all other nations except the United States are not to pass through the Canal in time of peace without permission. Colombia undertakes to enter into no negotiations concerning the Canal, or to alter the rules and regulations governing it without previous accord with the United States. The Panama *Star* and *Herald* adds: "The protocol has been disapproved by the Colombian Senate. Mr. Deichman, United States Minister to Colombia, and author of the protocol, is furious. The Government, the Senate, the press, and the people have unanimously denounced the protocol."

SECRETARY BLAINE and Sir Edward Thornton have agreed that \$75,000 shall be paid by the British Gov-

ernment for the outrages upon our fishermen at Fortune Bay in January, 1878, and at a later date at Aspee Bay, Cape Breton, and a check has been given for the amount.

The case of Capt. Houston of the Marine Corps is now before the Attorney General. The question is whether there is any statute which requires the examination of officers of the Marine Corps before promotion. Capt. Houston was nominated and confirmed to be major, subject to the usual examination before being commissioned. He was subsequently examined, and rejected physically—a physical examination being all that was given him. Officers of the Marine Corps have never been examined in any other respect, preliminary to promotion, and this practice was commenced in 1877 only. Capt. Forney is the next on the list. Should the decision of the Attorney General be against Capt. Houston, Capt. Forney will be examined for promotion to major.

The Rio Grande once more becomes the scene of trouble and hostility. A despatch from San Antonio says: "Some weeks ago Lieutenant Bullis, with some Seminole scouts, crossed into Mexico in pursuit of the bands of Lipans who murdered the McLaurin family. The Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass has written a letter asking by what authority the United States troops had 'invaded the soil of Mexico,' and protesting against such invasion in future. The letter has been referred to the Headquarters of the Army at Washington. General D. S. Stanley, commanding the District of the Neuces, declares his intention to follow all marauding parties into Mexico who seek refuge there. It is not known what the result of the Consul's protest will be."

The aiguillette with which our officers adorn themselves is but a hangman's cord, according to General Tidball, whose interesting and valuable report on Military Customs and Ceremonies appears elsewhere. As General Tidball continues his researches, we hope he will not find that the helmet originated in the black cap which accompanies the cord when it does its ancient office.

ALTHOUGH objections have been made to the range, 400 yards, prescribed in G. O. 45, for the competition for the "Nevada Badge," some officers being of opinion that 300 yards would be a more practicable distance than 400, we understand that General Sherman has decided not to make any change in G. O. 45, the distances specified in the order having been thoroughly discussed previous to its issue.

SECRETARY LINCOLN and Gen. Drum returned from Fort Leavenworth Wednesday, where they have been inspecting the Military Prison. The Secretary expresses himself as being pleased with the manner in which the prison is conducted. At present there are 465 prisoners. All are healthy, and are making themselves useful to the Army in many ways.

We give this week two decisions of the Second Comptroller of special interest to officers of the corps of Engineers, to whom he concedes the right to commutation of quarters while in charge of civil works, where there are no public quarters, and of forage while on light-house duty.

We publish this week the opinion of the Court of Claims in the case of Sherburne, which decides that officers mustered out under the act of 1870 are entitled to allowance for transportation to their homes.

On Wednesday, June 1, the Whittaker Court-martial re-assembled, and ex-Gov. Chamberlain summed up for the defence. He argued that Whittaker had no motive for self-mutilation. The injuries were too slight to allow him to go to hospital, and yet that alone would have served to give him another year's probation. He did not propose to put West Point on trial, but it was nevertheless true that Whittaker was ostracised there. Could Cadet Whittaker tie such knots on his own hands and feet? The Government had tried to show that Whittaker might have tied himself, but it was necessary to show also that no one else could have tied him. The barbers had testified that Whittaker's hair could not have been cut by himself, nor if so could it have been cut with the only pair of scissors which he had. The only evidence that even tended to show that the wounds were self-inflicted was that a knife and pair of scissors were found in the room. The knife was too dull, and the scissors were obviously inadequate to serve as the cutting instrument. Every indication, again, went to show that the handkerchief discovered under Whittaker's head was not his, nor the necktie that was found on the floor. As for the burnt paper, it appeared that one piece was torn from a Bible which had been given to Whittaker by a friend in the South, and which had been his constant companion ever since until taken from him by the Government.

DECORATION DAY.

The Decoration Day ceremonies of this year were participated in very generally. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, ex-volunteers, the Army and the Navy, and citizens in every part of the country, paid unusual observance to the exercises of the day.

In New York City, amongst the troops in the procession, were Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, the two batteries of that regiment from Fort Hamilton, one foot battery of 3d Artillery from Fort Wadsworth, and one foot battery of 1st Artillery from Fort Columbus, the foot battalion being commanded by General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A. General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., commanded the first division of the memorial column, and amongst his aides were Captain Thomas Ward and 2d Lieutenant J. L. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Artillery. The regular troops, marines, and sailors formed a portion of this column. The banquet at the Union League Club in the evening was a fit ending to the day. Amongst the distinguished guests present were: Admiral S. D. Trenchard, U. S. N.; Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, U. S. N.; General Horace Porter; General Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.; General Nelson A. Miles; Captain Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant R. L. Salisbury, U. S. N.; Paymaster T. C. Sullivan, U. S. A.; General H. G. Gibson; Dr. Blauvelt, U. S. N., and others. Rear-Admiral Trenchard, General N. A. Miles, and Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, were amongst the speech-makers of the evening. The account of the day's parade will be found under the heading "State Troops."

In Brooklyn the ceremonies at Greenwood Cemetery were impressive, and the attendance was great; and at all the cemeteries on Long Island, including the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, there was the same enthusiasm and kind remembrance.

At Staten Island a detachment of Battery I, 3d U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieut. John B. Eaton, attended the ceremonies at Washington Park, Stapleton. Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. Justus O. Woods and F. W. Agnel, president and secretary, respectively, of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee. At Tottenville, S. I., the exercises were interesting, and in connection with them a local paper says: "Great credit is due for the excellent drilling of the New Brighton Cadets to Sergeant Benjamin Maher, of Company I, 3d Artillery, who gave his time without remuneration."

At Woodlawn, N. Y., the grave of Admiral Farragut was well remembered. At the little cemetery in rear of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, the U. S. marines and naval veterans at the Navy-yard, under command of Lieut. Henry Whiting, U. S. M. C., assembled and paid the customary honors.

At West Point, General O. O. Howard did everything in his power to assist the visiting organizations and residents in carrying out the day's programme. A review was held by him of the battalion of cadets under Colonel H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., and added much to the interest of the day.

At Washington the day was thoroughly observed. A detachment of the Signal Corps, in command of Captain R. P. Strong, U. S. A., and the Marine Band, were present at the Arlington Cemetery. President Garfield, Secretary Hunt, and Generals Sherman and Meigs were present on the occasion.

At Baltimore the batteries of the 2d U. S. Artillery at Fort McHenry were present at the Loudon Park Cemetery.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., minute guns were fired during the day under the direction of Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, 2d U. S. Artillery.

At Philadelphia there were special exercises at the grave of Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

At Atlanta the batteries of the 5th U. S. Artillery from McPherson Barracks took part at the National Cemetery at Marietta.

At New Albany, Indiana, General James A. Ekin, U. S. A., by his energy and efforts, made the day's programme a complete success. Gen. Ekin said:

For nearly two decades of years most of these gallant soldiers have quietly slumbered here. They have heard not in the past, they hear not to-day, nor will they hear in the future, the glowing eulogies which have been, are, and will continue to be, from year to year, through the coming ages, so justly and generously bestowed upon their heroic deeds, for, alas!

"They sleep their last sleep,
They have fought their last battle;"

but their names are deeply graven on the enduring tablets of the Republic, and their bright example is held up for the admiration of the American people in peace, and for their emulation in war. Hence, from this beautiful and substantial rostrum, the erection of which was ordered by the thoughtful consideration of Brevet Major General Montgomery C. Meigs, the great Quartermaster General of the Army, with the sanction of a magnanimous and appreciative Government, as each succeeding year speeds by, the silver tongue of oratory, in tones that touch the finest sensibilities and awaken the tenderest emotions of the heart, in words that breathe and burn with patriotic ardor, shall recount the trials and the sufferings, the triumphs and glories, of these Union soldiers, who so bravely upheld the starry flag of the Republic, and contributed so much to make it what it now is, the glittering emblem of a free, united, and prosperous people. These men died that the Republic might live; but their glorious memories will be ever kept green and precious in the hearts of the American people.

Gen. Sherman, Hancock, and Meigs wrote letters regretting that engagements at other ceremonies prevented their attendance. Gen. Sherman said: "I am sure this beautiful custom of strewing fresh flowers on the graves of dead heroes will purify and increase the patriotism of the youth all over the land, for it seems that the day will be more universally observed than on any former occasion."

The decoration of Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon

by George Washington Post No. 103 of New York, General M. T. McMahon, commander, was a notable feature this year. Among the members of the post who participated in the ceremonies were Gens. Slocum, McQuade, and Aspinwall.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., General Thos. H. Neill gave the aid of his troops and band to the ceremonies at the National Cemetery adjacent to the post.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy—composed of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, President, and the Hon. Messrs. John F. Miller, John T. Morgan, D. B. McCrary, William M. Caldwell, O. Wellbourn, Jonathan Scoville, Thomas N. Browne, Commodore Samuel P. Carter, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, Medical Director John M. Browne, William I. Bibb, of Alabama; H. W. Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Beverly Tucker, of Washington, and James Parker, of New Jersey—was formally received by Admiral Balch, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the officers June 1. At 10:30 the members of the board, accompanied by Commander McNair and other officers, left the Board House for the library, where they were received by about 40 officers, from an Admiral to a Master, and were introduced to the Academic Board and the assistants. Afterwards they received a salute from the *Sanlee*, and reviewed the battalion of Cadets drawn up to receive them. The board then began the inspection of the departments, commencing with seamanship.

On Thursday, June 2, the Board witnessed the great gun exercises on the *Sanlee*. The first gun crew, under command of Lieut. Richard Rush, handled the gun. The battery guns were handled by the gun crews under Lieut. J. W. Miller, and also went through the exercise of repelling boarders. After this three rounds of blank cartridges were fired from 12 of the guns, followed by two rounds with eight-inch shells, five second fuses. The target was placed in the harbor, 1,000 yards distant. The fourth shell, fired by Cadet Capt. L. E. Haines's crew, carried away the target. It was replaced, and then struck by the gun commanded by Cadet Capt. E. Carroll. The shells all fell in good range. The Board of Visitors at their meeting the same morning directed that the heads of the various departments of the Academy should make such suggestions to the board as they may deem proper. The Superintendent of the Academy was invited to be present at the sessions of the board.

DECISION BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

John P. Sherburne's Administrator v. The United States.

Findings of Fact.—The court find as matters of fact that John P. Sherburne, the original claimant, was an officer of the Army, mustered out at Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1870, on the recommendation of the board convened under the act of July 15, 1870, said board finding him unfit for the service by reason of disregard of his pecuniary obligations to the discredit of the Army, and for the reason that he had not uniformly well performed the duties of his office. He received one year's pay under section 11 of the act of July 15, 1870. His residence was Lexington, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 3,615 miles from Washington, when he was mustered out. Sherburne has died since the commencement of the action, and Wm. K. Durham has been appointed his administrator.

Conclusions of Law.—The court decides that the claimant is entitled to recover the sum of \$1,575. It holds that the one year's pay allowed the claimant on his muster out was a gratuity and not a substitute for travelling expenses; that an allowance for transportation to his home from the place where he was mustered out, was part of the moral compact between claimant and the Government which could not be set aside by implication, but only by express enactment. The act of 1870 was in no sense penal; its purpose was simply to reduce the Army and to provide a gratuity for officers losing their commissions.

Norr, J., delivered the opinion of the court.

The question in this case is whether certain officers mustered out of the Service under the Army reduction of 1870 are entitled to commutation for travelling expenses from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment. It is conceded that some officers—those who come within the provisions of sections 3 and 12 of the act of 1870—are so entitled. It is contended that those who were mustered out by virtue of the provision of section 11 are not so entitled. The distinction which has been made rests upon the fact that section 11 of the act under which section the present demand comes, gives to certain officers upon their discharge "one year's pay," while sections 3 and 12 give to certain other officers "one year's pay and allowances." It is argued that the commutation for travelling pay and expenses, assured to all officers by former statutes upon discharge or muster out, is an "allowance," and that the act by implication, though not in terms, takes these cases out of the operation of the former statute, inasmuch as it gives to such officer a discharge pay, which, it is inferred, was intended to exclude all other discharge pay, and, consequently, the commutation, or allowance previously assured. This argument is suggested by the fact before mentioned, that one section of the act 1870 gives the one class of officers simply "pay," while other sections give to two other classes "pay and allowances." What, then, do these terms import?

Pay is a fixed and direct amount given by law to persons in the military service in consideration of and as compensation for their personal services. Allowances, as they are now called, or emoluments, as they were formerly termed, are indirect or contingent remuneration, which may or may not be earned, and which is sometimes in the nature of compensation and sometimes in the nature of indemnification. Both pay and allowances are compensation for services while in service, and the system of making a portion of the compensation contingent was, at the time of the passage of the act 1870, common to all armies. Scott's Military Dictionary, Art. Allowances.

Thus, a captain of cavalry formerly received \$76 per

month, which was his pay and was fixed, direct, and certain. He also received \$10 a month if in the actual command of his company. He also was entitled to commutation for the forage of two horses if he actually had them in service. He also was entitled to rations for himself and servants, and to longevities after certain prolonged periods of service, to fuel, to quarters, to transportation, to mileage, and to stationery; these were allowances. Some of them, considered as compensation, were indirect and some contingent; but in all instances they were something given for service as reimbursement.

This being the method, time out of mind, of compensating officers of the Army while in the service, there was also a payment for travelling expenses allowed to both officers and soldiers upon their discharge from the Service by the acts of March 1799; 16th March, 1802; 11th January, 1812; 29th March, 1813.

But this payment was not of the nature of wages for service. On the contrary it was a payment to be made after all service had ceased, and was of the nature of indemnity. When an ordinary employee binds himself by contract for work and service he is free to designate the place of his discharge, and if, without it being designated, his employer should discharge him at a distant or unreasonable place, the law would allow him such damages as would make him whole. In the case of persons entering the military service, they can prescribe no such condition, and are liable to be sent by their employer to the most remote places of the earth, and are likewise liable to be discharged at any place, or at any moment. In a country with so vast a territory as ours this would often work great wrong to the individual, and would result in great inequality of justice throughout the Army generally. One soldier enlisted and domiciled in Washington might be discharged in Washington; another enlisted and domiciled in Florida might be discharged in Alaska. It has never been the policy of the government to deal out anything but even-handed justice to the soldiers, and if there be any one rule of policy which has been more invariably adhered to than another, it has been the rule of returning an officer or soldier to his home, either positively by his actual discharge there, or constructively by compensation for travelling expenses and time, or by pay with transportation and rations in kind.

These things were a part of the moral compact between the government and its soldiers when the act of 1870 was passed. Pay might be increased or diminished, allowances might be added or taken away, travelling expense might be commuted in money, or transportation be furnished in kind, but morally there rested upon the government the obligation of paying a soldier while he remained in service, and of returning him to his home when his service ended.

This obligation, so far as the knowledge of the court extends, the government has never sought to evade. (See Army Paymaster's Manual, 1871, title Traveling Allowances.) No instance has been brought to our attention where a different rule has been laid down or a different policy pursued. So far as we are advised this case presents the very first instance where home transportation or commutation has been withheld from an officer discharged at another place than the place of his enlistment. We do not doubt the power of Congress to change the rule and adopt a harsher policy at any time; but such a change requires the clearest indication of the legislative intent, and cannot be introduced into the government's policy by either executive officers or courts through the medium of questionable implications.

It is true, as is alleged by the defendant's counsel, that Congress by the act of 1870 allowed to these officers a year's pay. But it is also true that such pay was a gratuity which has repeatedly been given to officers upon their final discharge from service since the reduction of the Continental Army under the "White Plains arrangement" in 1778 to the present time: extra pay in the form of half pay for life, of five years full pay, of three months additional pay, of one year's additional pay, of pay and allowances, of bounty, and land warrants, has been allowed almost without exception to officers and soldiers discharged without fault of their own officers and services were no longer needed. In some of these instances the discharge pay was promised in advance as an inducement to enlisting; in others it was made a condition to continuance in the service; in others it was a pure gratuity; in none was it given as a substitute for travelling expenses, etc., from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment.

Some stress is also laid upon the report of the board and the reasons assigned therein for the discharge of this officer.

In the first place we do not regard the report as evidence of the facts alleged. The board of officers was an *ex parte* advisory board intended merely to assist the President in the unpleasant duty of reducing the Army by a process of weeding out the least efficient officers; and it was in no sense a court or quasi judicial tribunal. In the second place the act of 1870 did not contemplate discharges for offences. The cause prescribed by section 11 (under which the claimant was discharged) was "unfitness." If the claimant had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer or prejudicial to the service there were abundant provisions of law for bringing him to trial before a Court-martial and dismissing him from the service without the bounty of additional pay. This act of 1870 was intended to reach an entirely distinct class of officers; it was in no sense penal; the officers against whom it operated were not criminal; the advisory board had no jurisdiction of offences, and it was without authority to put officers upon their trial for any fault.

When the two statutes which effect and control these cases are brought side by side, it becomes manifest that the latter was not intended to abrogate or supplant the other. The act of January 11, 1812 (2 Stat. L., p. 671, sec. 22, chap. 14), provides:

That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money for such term of time as shall be sufficient to travel from the place where he received his discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. L., p. 315, sec. 11, chap. 294), provides:

That the General of the Army and commanding officers of the several military departments of the Army shall, so soon as practicable, after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers serving in their respective commands, deemed by them unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, from any cause except injuries or disease contracted in the line of their duty, setting forth specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to constitute a board to consist of one major-general and brigade-general, and three colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the Regular Army, on account of distinguished services in the volunteer force during the late war, and on recommendation of such board the President shall muster out of the service any of the said officers so reported, with one year's pay, but such muster out shall not be ordered without allowing such officers a hearing before such board, to show cause against it.

The former act, it will be noted, carries out its own exception to the general rule which it establishes, viz., "except by way of punishment for an offence." In all other cases of

discharge, the officer is assured that he shall be transported to his home. The latter act, it likewise will be noted, does not deal with "offences" nor prescribe "punishment." Neither is the subject matter of this section the pay of the Army or the allowances assured to officers. The purposes of the section are simply on the one hand to reduce the Army, and on the other to grant a sum in ready money of the nature of a gratuity to those officers, who by its operation would lose their commissions.

Moreover it may be noted that section 24 of the same act changed and materially modified the compensation of officers in the Army. It increased the fixed compensation of pay and then exacted that "these sums shall be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages and clothing, longevity rations, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever."

If the commutation given by the act of 1872 to discharged officers comes within the term "allowances" as is contended by the defendant's counsel; and if the omission of the term from the section 11 of the act of 1870 was intended by Congress to cut off those officers from such commutation; if in a word Congress attached that significance to the term "allowances" when they omitted it from section 11, it necessarily follows that when they introduced the term into section 24, and expressly abolished all "allowances," they intended that thenceforth no officer should ever receive commutation on his discharge. No one has ever attributed any such sweeping intent to Congress and the use of the term in section 24 seems conclusive that Congress meant it in secs 3 and 12, to refer to the contingent or indirect compensation of officers while in service and not to their transportation home after their discharge; consequently its omission from sec. 11 signifies no more than that the officers therein referred to are not to receive in addition to "pay for one year," allowances for one year which are given to other officers by the other sections. What was given by the statute to both sets of officers was indemnification for the sudden cessation of their salaries. Both were entitled to commutation for travelling expenses to their homes and the one as much so as the other.

Finally if any doubt can still exist as to the legislative intent of the act of 1870 it must be removed by examining the language of sec 3, which after authorizing the President "honorably to discharge" officers "who may apply therefor," provides that "such officers so discharged" shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due them at the date of the discharge one year's pay and allowances. It seems to the court indisputable that here the "pay and allowances" due them, and the "pay and allowances" given them cannot have been intended as essentially different things, that the real intent was that the same pay and allowances which an officer had been receiving should be paid him for one year in advance, and that the term allowances in the latter clause neither confers nor affects the commutation for travelling expenses from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment which they and all other officers not dishonorably discharged were entitled to by virtue of either of the provisions of another statute.

The judgment of the Court is that the claimant recover of the defendants the sum of \$1,575.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, writing from West Point, May 31, says: Years ago the ball given at the post just before the examination was looked forward to by the cadets. These entertainments were given up after several years, however. To-night at Cranston's Hotel there was an opening hop which recalled the old custom. Only the commissioned officers of the post were allowed to attend, and the cadets were obliged to console themselves with the prospect of their coming party on June 9. The steamer *Mary Powell* to-day landed at Cozen's wharf many passengers from New York and other cities who had come to attend the hop. The occasion of the entertainment was the opening of the hotel under the management of Mr. Harry Cranston, of the New York Hotel. He has leased the property for ten years and has spent about \$30,000 in repairs. The grounds and cottages have been put in order and a large number of New York families have engaged rooms for the season.

The ball began shortly after 9 o'clock with a march, the music being furnished by the West Point military band. There were about three hundred persons present. Among the ladies were Mrs. T. H. Borden, who wore a black silk with a fichu of point lace; Miss Borden, who wore a dress of light blue brocade and plain silk; Mrs. Sears, of West Point, who wore black velvet and lace; Miss Lottie Brown, Mrs. Raymond, of West Point; Mrs. Gilmore, of West Point; Mrs. Colonel Lieber, of West Point, whose dress was of light blue silk, with Marechal Neil roses; Mrs. Colonel Mordecai, of West Point, who wore light blue silk and lace; Mrs. Leonard, of West Point; Mrs. Thomas, of West Point, who wore light blue silk, with a dotted tulle fichu; Mrs. Col. Adams, who wore a dress of steel brocade and brown silk; and Mrs. Lieut. Bacon. Among the others present were Gen. O. O. Howard and Professors De Janon, Michie, and Bass, and Major Mordecai, of the Academy.

For the past year the battalion organization has been: Adjutant, B. Davis; Quartermaster, H. F. Hodges; Sergeant-Major, Crosby; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fitch; Captains, Warren, H. C. Hodges, Jr., and Millis; Lieutenants, Blunt, P. W. West, Townsley, Carleton; Lieutenants, Allen, Andrus, Waters, Hammond, Strong, S. E. Allen, Andrus, and Beach; Sergeants, H. T. Allen, Young, Benson, and Beach; Sergeants, B. K. West, Collins, Forsyth, Spencer, Alvord, Newcomb, McIver, Hollis, Elliott, Barney, Beacom, Allaire, Burr, Goodin, Rodman, and Gilchrist; Corporals, Littell, Dunn, Sargent, H. C. Cabell, Jr., Read, Walke, Freeman, Hancock, Kreps, Hasbrouck, Garrison, Bullock, Adair, Looker, Kennedy, and Ridgway.

This morning there was the regular cavalry drill, and this afternoon some artillery practice, so that the exhibition with the Sea Coast Battery that is to take place to-morrow may be a success.

Gen. Howard said to-day that the programme was at the mercy of the weather, and that indoor exercises might frequently have to be substituted for outdoor drill. On account of the amount of business before President Garfield and the illness of his wife, Gen. Howard deferred pressing his invitation to attend the exercises until a day or two ago, when the invitation was sent through Gen. Sherman. No reply has yet

been received. Secretary of War Lincoln and Gen. Sherman will be here, and Gen. C. C. Augur will deliver an address to the graduating class. Of the Board of Visitors, Gen. Don Carlos Buell, Gen. George S. Greene, Mr. C. A. Boutelle, and Gen. Anson Stager have already arrived. Gen. Greene is accompanied by his wife, and Mr. Boutelle by his wife and his daughter. The other members of the board, who are expected to-morrow, are Gen. Milo S. Hascall, Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, Dr. S. S. Laws, Senator Justin S. Morrill, Senator George H. Pendleton, Messrs. Alfred N. Scales, Philip Cook, and Charles G. Williams. Among the friends of the officers and cadets who are here are Mr. James Biddle and his family, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Van Post, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Oakley, Mrs. J. Alexander and her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Church, Mrs. T. E. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Edward St. John, of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Price, and Mr. John B. Price, of Lehigh, Pa.

The First Class examination in engineering was finished Thursday morning, and was followed by an examination in Spanish. At 4:30 p. m. Gen. Howard and staff and all the officers and professors on post, in full uniform, proceeded to the hotel and formally received the Board of Visitors, and escorted the members to the parade ground, where the corps of cadets was reviewed, after which a reception of the Board of Visitors took place at Gen. Howard's cottage.

One of the chief excitements of the week has been the order issued by the Secretary of War prohibiting the use of tobacco by the cadets. A correspondent writes: "Probably four-fifths of them, perhaps more, use tobacco, and not all the reverence which attaches to the title of the Secretary of War prevented profanity in the corps when the order was first seen. Yesterday, although the officer of the day was oblivious of the fact, almost everybody else in West Point knew that the order was not obeyed. To-day it is pretty much the same way. Whether discipline will be enforced or not remains to be seen. The cadets are inclined to give Gen. Howard, the Superintendent of the Academy, the credit of having inspired the order, although it comes from the Secretary." We learn that the cadets got wind of the order just before it was posted and loaded up with supplies, as sales of tobacco are now prohibited.

COMMUTATION FOR ENGINEER OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL WORKS.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has had before him for decision the question as to whether an officer of the Corps of Engineers in charge of civil works, where there are no public quarters, is entitled to commutation. The question originated upon an application for commutation of quarters to engineer officers while on duty in charge of civil works at Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon this application the following endorsement was made by Second Comptroller Upton:

"It is my opinion that if Major William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was, during the period referred to, in the discharge of his official duties as an engineer in charge of civil works, at a place where there are no public quarters, and was not furnished with rooms to be occupied by him as quarters, he is entitled to the commutation, and that if that is the case he is entitled to have an account stated for the balance by the accounting officers and certified for payment by the proper officer of the pay Department. As it is the desire of Major Merrill, as well as of the Hon. Secretary of War, that a final decision be now made in regard to Major Merrill's right to commutation of quarters for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, I recommend that the inclosed account and vouchers be forwarded to the Second Auditor for a statement of the balance that shall be found due."

On the 2d of June the Comptroller rendered his decision in another case, as follows:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1881.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:
Sir: Replying to the inclosed inquiry of Capt. D. P. Heap, U. S. Engineers, on the subject of his right to forage, I have the honor to present the following views:

By the act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stat. 150, an officer to be entitled to forage must be in the performance of official military duty either with troops in the field or at a military post. The special duty assigned to this officer, namely, to superintend the "construction and renovation of light houses," is in many respects similar in character to the duties of an officer in charge of the construction of civil works. He is ordered to this duty by the Secretary of War in pursuance of Section 4664 of the Revised Statutes, and his post of duty designated by the order of an Army officer, who is a member and one of the secretaries of the Light House Board. It has long been held that the supervision of the construction and repair of river and harbor improvements by Army officers, under the direction of the Secretary of War, like the construction of military fortifications in time of peace, is the performance of military duty, and in fact the constitutionality of expenditures for these purposes was maintained, when that was a disputed point, upon the ground that such improvements were necessary for public defence. If such services were not of a military character, it is difficult to see upon what ground these works have always been under the direction of the War Department. Light Houses are as necessary to the public defence as to commerce, and Congress, by requiring the service of military officers in connection with their construction and renovation, has so treated the subject.

For these reasons I think duties of this kind, when devolved by Congress on a military officer, should be considered military duties within the meaning of the laws that prescribe their pay and allowances, and that the places where such duties are being performed are military posts or stations within the meaning of those terms, as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, they being places "where something of a military character is being done."

If these views are correct the claimant can properly append the usual certificate, and his claim should be allowed.

Very Respectfully,
W. W. Upton, Comptroller.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE U. S. MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTE.

U. S. MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In accordance with a resolution adopted by the U. S. Military Service Institute, April 17, 1879, I have the honor to furnish you with the following list of the papers read before the Institute during the academic year ending May 31, 1881, and to request you to publish the same in the JOURNAL:

Features of Modern Chemistry.....Lieut. Tillman.
Extent and Value of the Co-operation of the
Navy During the Late War.....Lieut. Willard.
The Battle of Mare-la-tour.....Lieut. Bigelow.
The Relation of the Military to the Civil Power.....Prof. Lieber.
Telemeters or Gauge Finders.....Lieut. Russell.
General Education.....Prof. Larned.
Field Artillery of Europe.....Lieut. Mitcham.
Photography.....Lieut. Ives.
Kriegspiel.....Col. Raymond.
Letter from a Graduate to a Conditional
Cadet.....Lieut. Taber.
Historical Steps in Warfare.....Col. Lazelle.
The Schwatka Polar Exploring Expedition.....Col. Gilder.
The Use of Railroads in War.....Lieut. Lusk.
The Study of Spanish at the Military Academy.....Lieut. O'Hara.
Reminiscences of the Yellowstone Expedition.....Capt. Godfrey.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.,
2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry, Secretary.

TROUSERS AS "SUBDUED."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I note in your number of May 21, the communication of a correspondent of the artillery, with suggestions for a solution of the "problem of trousers," through changes to be had in trousers for field officers of the line. As touching trousers for field officers of infantry—the only class upon which we propose to hazard remark—they are to be of dark instead of light blue, as now worn, and the stripe of dark upon the light base is to be changed to a welt or cord of white. And this substitution of the darker "subdued color" in the body of the said trousers, is held to comport more justly with the age of field officers, as compared with that of their somewhat festive subordinates in grade, who are to retain the primitive cerulean.

Trousers "subdued" to correspond with the years of the wearer is good; or if our artillery friend will but cast his eye over the lists he may discern that of lieutenants there be many nearer their fifties than they ever dreamed of being with but a single bar in their straps. Men, indeed, who waived or relinquished positions of higher grade in the volunteers, and came, with good records, to be made second lieutenants of Regulars—all those years ago!

It is, in the general sense, long since the infantry has been asked an opinion, or accorded even the form of option, upon any matter pertaining to itself, its outfit, or economy. It has been abundantly cared for in all these regards, by the multitude of aspirants to determine for it exactly what it ought to have, and why, perhaps, it should have the same at all.

How grateful, then, to be approached at last—even in the most private and unofficial manner! To be invited, indeed, to unite in prayer and petition—to the powers at Washington, at least—and indicate not only that which the infantry would have, but (as in the case of Mr. Thackeray's young man to the cashier, on presentation of the cheque parental)—exactly how it would have it! An outfit of nether gear, of a "subdued color," suited to the age of reigning field officers, and up and down the outer seams of the same, a welt or cord of white.

For one, the undersigned fails to perceive the gain or advantage in the further streaking up, or torturing of a uniform, incongruous of detail, and in general at variance with received rules and principles of artistic excellence.

The red of the artillery, and the yellow of the cavalry, yield necessarily life and contrast—being simply, as upon blue, the two remaining primary colors. The orange of the old dragoons, gave a contrast affording the complement complete of color. Pale blue upon dark, or the reverse, it need hardly be said, gives no contrast other than as to the degree of light or dark employed. White, embodying everything, gives life, but not force. It certainly, however, appears to the writer preferable as a facing to the spiritless insipidity of the skim-milk tint—that is, if carried honestly through, and made to meet and match other points of uniform and adornment, inclusive, of course, of plume.

Doubtless, your correspondent of the artillery, in the communication to which I have alluded, meant us no less than kindly; while he certainly stands entitled to all the credit pertaining to suggestions for which he could have no assurance of even thanks for reward. Until, however, a change more radical and thorough than that proposed by him, can be had in the uniform for the infantry, it would appear of less moment to disturb the existing order of things—desirable, indeed, and harmonizing or softening to the sensibilities as it might chance to prove—to have at least trousers for our field officers of a color "subdued" to tally with the years under which they bend, whilst up and down said garments at their outer seams, should course in glory the welt or cord of white.

INFANTRY.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3, 1881.

Colonel William E. Prince, U. S. A., has arrived at his cottage on Beach View avenue, for the season.

The examination of the revenue marine school on board of the bark *Salmon P. Chase*, at New Bedford, occupied the past week. The members who graduated were cadets D. P. Foley, P. W. Thompson, J. E. Lutz, and H. M. Broadbent, who have proceeded to Washington for their final examination for promotion to the grade of 3d lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

Chaplain Richard Hayward on Wednesday relieved Chaplain Edward K. Rawson on board of the training ship *Minnesota*.

Lieut. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., formerly stationed here as one of the instructors at the torpedo station, has joined his family at this place. Lieut. M. is a son of ex-Postmaster General Horace Maynard, and a son-in-law of the Rev. C. T. Brooks, the well known scholar and poet.

The tug *Rocket* has arrived here from New London as a tender to the *Minnesota*, and has brought the ship's howitzers, batteries, etc., which were stored at New London.

The commanding officer at the torpedo station, Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, spent the past week in Boston.

Harry Nelson, Charles Knickerbocker, and John Ryan, members of the 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, have deserted.

Major Powell, U. S. Engineers, is at the hotel Aquidneck.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Chandler gave a delightful reception on board of the *Minnesota* on Thursday last to their Newport friends. Tea was served in the Captain's cabin.

Five officers from the frigate *Guanabara*, at New York, visited the torpedo station and the *Minnesota* on Friday. At the torpedo station they were received by Lieut.-Commander A. G. Caldwell and Lieut.-Commander J. F. Meigs, the executive officer, and shown about the island.

The troops from Fort Adams that participated in the exercises and parade on Decoration Day consisted of foot Batteries B, E, and F, Major Eakin in command. Lieut. Steward was in command of Co. B, Lieut. Patterson of Co. E, and Lieut. Bailey of Co. F. Light Battery K, Major Sanger, was also in line. The officers of the battery were Lieut. Capron, Lieut. Rice, and Lieut. Harlow. Surg. Hammond, U. S. A., Major Taylor, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, U. S. A., occupied carriages in the procession. Four companies, of eight platoons, from the U. S. ship *Minnesota*, Lieut. W. McCarthy Little in command, with the band, were also in line. Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder, Engineer Dixon, Dr. Martin, Surgeon Edward Kershner, and Paymaster G. E. Hendee, from the *Minnesota*, also occupied carriages in the procession. The troops from Fort Adams and the officers from the *Minnesota*, as well as the officers, marines, and apprentice boys from the latter vessel, also took a prominent part in the inauguration exercises on Tuesday, the day following. The fine soldierly bearing of the troops from the fort was commented upon on all sides.

The new torpedo class reported to Capt. T. O. Selfridge, at the torpedo station, on Wednesday, in full uniform, but they did not commence their work before the following day. On Wednesday they were cordially welcomed, and were shown through the buildings, etc., by the officers attached to the station. The names of the officers ordered here for instruction in torpedo warfare have already appeared in the news department of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In the absence of the rector at Emmanuel Church on Sunday last the services (Episcopal) were conducted by Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., who made an excellent impression.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, May 31, 1881.

BUSINESS has not been so brisk at the Navy Yard here for many years as now. The harbor is full of war vessels, the various departments thronged with officers, the markets enlivened by the presence of stewards of all hues, and the streets crowded with "liberty men" in search of pleasure and places to spend money. The *New Hampshire*, commanded by the jolly Joutet, arrived yesterday under the wing of the sturdy old *Pouchatan*, in four days from Port Royal. She has been painted black of late years and the broad white stripes which in by-gone days made her so imposing are greatly missed. Their absence causes her to look smaller, less tidy and more hulk-like. The *Wyoming* has been awaiting her arrival for several days and will now probably be able to make the transfer to-morrow, the 1st of June. Paymaster Skelding of the latter vessel has been in Washington as a witness in the case of Paymaster John Stevenson, but is expected to return in time to pay off the crew on Wednesday, when they will depart for their several homes and haunts. The marines will be transferred to the barracks and granted ten days furlough with permission to report at any station they may elect.

The orders to the *Alliance* to go "up North" created about as much stir on that craft as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The substitution of Norway and Spitzbergen for Newport and Mt. Desert was a piece of official cruelty entirely unexpected, and it is devoutly hoped that the *New York Herald* will hereafter employ other means of advertising itself than equipping *Jeannette* expeditions. However, the commander of the *Alliance* has a cheerful spirit, and although he will leave behind him an invalid wife, and is none too robust himself, he will do his entire duty, as will his officers. The work of preparation has commenced, and by the middle of June the vessel will be off for the iceberg plantations. Lieut. Augur had started on a month's

leave, and Paymr. Frazer was getting ready to follow him when the news arrived. Such is life—in the Navy. Girls, beware!

The *Dale* and *Standish*, under Lieu t. Comdr. Baker, are ready to depart for Annapolis, where they may be expected the latter part of this week. The virgin white masts of the *Dale* have been "cauared," as have those of the *Franklin*, the latter making it plain to people of good taste that painted ports and buff spars cannot co-exist with success. Buff aloft forbids white below unless it be a very narrow ribbon.

The *Pouchatan* and *Kearsage* are looking for the coal pile, and the *Constitution* is in ecstasies at being again securely moored to a navy yard, a place where dignity is not suffered to be impaired by precipitation. That dear old curiosity does love a navy yard.

To make way for the *Alliance*, the little *Speedwell* came out of the dry dock on Tuesday, and will soon be off, to the regret of all who know her genial commander, who is the guest of Chief Engineer and Mrs. Garvin. Her mate, the *Fortune*, has been the cause of considerable amusement lately. On the 13th of May an order placing her at the disposal of the officers, their families and friends, for the purpose of attending the Hampton School commencement on the 19th, was revoked, much to their disappointment, and she was sent down to Hampton Roads passengerless to meet the *New Hampshire* and tow her up. After she had been at the Roads over a week she returned to the navy yard for the purpose of carrying a party of the Grand Army of the Republic to City Point on the 30th, to decorate the graves of soldiers there, with the understanding that if the expected ship arrived during her absence up the James River, she should anchor and await her return. When the *Fortune* got back the *New Hampshire* was off Norfolk, and had been for several hours. It was known here on the 27th that she did not leave Port Royal until the afternoon of the 26th, and that it would take about four days of good weather to get her here. It takes the *Fortune* an hour and a half to go down to the Roads. A big joke on—the *Fortune*. Digs.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1881.

Judge Charles Cowley, Lowell, Mass.:

DEAR JUDGE: I was glad to receive your letter of May 7, informing me that you were to deliver the annual oration of Decoration Day at the national cemetery at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th inst.

I don't think I can give a better account of the facts and reasons for special field order No. 15, dated Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1865, than you will find in "Sherman's Memoirs," from page 245 to 252, volume 2, of which I invite your perusal.

Those orders were made after a full conference with the Secretary of War, who had come to Savannah for the purpose of recreation and consultation. Those orders went as far as existing laws and the Constitution warranted, and would have provided homes and occupation to the vast numbers of freedmen—men, women, and children—who already occupied those lands, and also those who had followed my army from Georgia to the sea coast. The reasons why those orders did not fulfil the full measures of our intentions were that the war terminated a few months after—viz., in April—and the Constitution regained its full force. See section 3, article iii.—"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained."

Therefore, I could not and did not attempt to give more than possessory titles, to continue only as long as war existed and as long as we had power to enforce possession. Even Congress cannot divest the heir of his title to the land owned by a rebel father, much less a military commander.

My army was far away from our supplies, and it was with infinite difficulty I could procure for it the food, clothing, and stores necessary for daily maintenance, much less to fill our wagons for the next campaign across the Carolinas to Virginia, which campaign, I contend, was one of the principal causes of the sudden collapse of the Southern Confederacy. Had I postponed the execution of that campaign, in order to feed the vast crowd of refugees at and near Savannah, we might have been forced to wait another year under a load of expense, which might have proved fatal to the Government itself. At least such was the expressed opinion of Mr. Stanton, who had come to Savannah partly to represent this fact, to stimulate my further movements and to give me the full benefit of his official authority to hurry up the necessary preparations.

Some people at the South, as well as North, were so wrapt with the humanitarian idea to help the poor slave that they would have ignored the greater purpose, to use our magnificent armies, then full of confidence, strength, and experience, to conquer our defiant enemy; thus to create peace and give ample time to adjust all the civil questions resulting from the war itself.

I have always felt most kindly toward the colored people of the United States, and wish them all success in their laudable efforts to maintain the status of "free and equal citizens" of our great Republic. Whenever it has been my duty to speak to them I have generally advised them to shake off their old feeling of dependence on the white race; to depend on themselves and on the practice of industry, thrift, and the virtues common to all mankind, to reach that higher plane of civilization to which they have a perfect right to aspire, and now a good opportunity to gain.

Truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SUB-LIEUTENANT SCOTT, R. N., in his report of the part taken by the English Naval Brigade, in South Africa, states that the Boers used explosive bullets.

THE STATE TROOPS.

DECORATION DAY.

WHAT does the term mean? North, South, East, and West, Decoration Day is observed. Not on the same day of the month, nor the same month of the year, nor under the same title, yet "Decoration Day," when fathers, mothers, wives, and children assemble in common to show their love and veneration for those who died in their advocacy of what they believed to be right.

"Yet, peace be with their ashes—for by them
If merited, the penalty is paid;
It is not ours to judge—far less condemn."

Decoration Day is an established fact, and as such is celebrated; a holy day in every sense of the word.

The principal celebrations in point of numbers were in New York City and Brooklyn, where the Army and Navy contributed their quota to the parade. According to the rule governing ceremonies in which they participate with State troops, they should have had the right of the line, but in New York they were placed after the State troops in the order of the review. First came the National Guard, and the Veterans of the Grand Army posts, in eleven divisions, with Col. E. H. Kent, grand marshal, in command, were the next to pass the reviewing point. The first of these divisions was composed of Regular troops, with a battalion of marines and sailors, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., as marshal, with a staff of five, and Brevet Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d U. S. Artillery, in command of the battalion. The band of the 1st U. S. Artillery, headed this division, followed by a battalion of artillery, four companies, sixteen files, from the 1st and 3d regiments, passing in splendid shape. These were followed by the band of the U. S. steamer *Tennessee*, then two companies of marines and six companies of sailors from the war steamers *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, and *Powhatan*. This marine battalion made a magnificent appearance and were applauded to the echo. Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, under Brevet Maj. Wm. Sinclair, brought up the rear of division, looking, as usual, the very beau-ideal of artillerymen, every uniform neat and clean, and brasses in the highest state of polish.

THE NATIONAL GUARD PARADE.

The troops of the 1st Division National Guard were formed in their several armories, and by half-past nine o'clock, the hour designated, all were awaiting the signal to march. The several regiments of the 1st Division were formed on Fifth and Fifty-first streets, right resting on Fifth avenue, the posts of the Grand Army and their escort being established on the streets lower down, ready to move when the National Guardsmen had passed. The route was through Fifth avenue to Washington square, where, after passing in review, the National Guard would be dismissed, while the veterans would proceed to the cemeteries and there perform their offices of love. The march through the avenue was a perfect ovation, and as regiment after regiment, and post after post passed the admiring throng, which lined the sidewalks, stoops, and house fronts, applause and cheers proved that the objects of the day were fully appreciated. It was not the admiring crowd who awaited the arrival of a favorite regiment, ready and willing to accord to them, deserved or otherwise, every word of praise; but a mass of men, women, and children, delighted to be participants on such an occasion, not critics as to the lines and step of the soldiers, but people whose hearts were in the work of the day, and who not being permitted to join in the ranks, were present to testify their appreciation of the noble work. It was a glorious sight, and though the day was a hot one, and many a poor fellow wilted under his uniform coat, while the spectators suffered even more, packed as they were in the dense mass, not one, veteran, militiaman, or spectator would have foregone the pleasure derived from the observance of the day.

At 9.45 the column moved, the National Guard having the right, the march through the avenue, as stated being a perfect ovation. The reviewing point was at the entrance of Washington square. The general appearance of the troops, en route, had been carefully noted, the good and bad points of each being treasured in our memory to be quoted on future occasions. The reviewing point, however, was the one at which each organization would do its best, and this was the spot selected by the JOURNAL as the critical point of the day. Here were two grand stands, one for the special guests and reviewing party, the other for friends of the Grand Army. Looking from this point the sight was magnificent; up the broad avenue as far as the eye could reach, the sun glistened on shining bayonets until its reflection was sent back, only to be repeated in double fold, while the steady movement of the troops, the solid column, snake-like, in its advance, impressed the looker on with a vague sense of the power wielded by the head whose slightest word, if called upon for action, might set this mass in motion, to the right, or left, to sweep all before it.

A squad of mounted police preceded the troops and passed the reviewing point in good style. It had been announced that the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, would review the column, but he failing to appear, Mayor Grace, accompanied by Admiral R. H. Wyman, U. S. Navy, became the reviewing officers. The division commander, Major-Gen. Shaler, with a full staff, saluted in splendid style and wheeled out of the column. The 3d Brigade was in the advance, headed by Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, with a staff of six, who made a most graceful salute and passed with a fine alignment. The 7th regiment, under Col. Clark, with 5 staff and 10 companies of 28 solid files, in full dress uniform, white trousers, and wearing their new summer helmet, followed. It was unfortunate for the regiment that almost in front of the stand the companies had to break files to the rear, causing an untidy passage. The salute of the Colonel was decidedly awkward, while those of a majority of the company officers lacked dash and grace. The command, however, passed in splendid style, step and distances of the very best. The new helmet was a novel feature, but it looked decidedly out of place with the antiquated swallow-tail coat. The 69th, under Col. Cavanaugh, with ten commands sixteen files, passed in fine shape, as far as the marching and distances were concerned. The salutes of officers were very poor. The regiment was heartily applauded. Col. Scott, with six staff, headed the 8th regiment with eight companies twelve files. The marching and distances of this regiment were not up to its regular standard, and their passage was very untidy; the salutes of officers, however, were all good. The 71st, nine companies sixteen files, Col. Vose in command, with 7 staff, in summer uniform (white trousers), passed in fine

style. The marching was steady, distances well preserved, and salutes good. The Old American Guard made a splendid appearance and covered itself with glory. Battery B, with four brass guns, looked fair, while Battery K, with four rifled cannon, looked clean, neat, and serviceable. The whole brigade made a most creditable showing.

General William G. Ward, with a staff of seven, headed the 1st Brigade, and making the very best salute of the day. They were followed by the 22d regiment, Col. Porter in command, with ten companies of twenty full files, and wearing their full dress, with the new helmet. This regiment made a splendid appearance, its marching being steady and accurate, alignments and distances correct, and salutes graceful.

It was the best passage of the day. In rear of the regiment their Veteran Corps paraded in two platoons of 16 files, single rank. The 22d acted as escort to the 4th regiment. New Jersey, under Col. Steele, who paraded with eight companies of sixteen front. This command in their heavy dark uniforms suffered in comparison with the bright full dress of the 22d; their marching was fair, and salutes average. The 5th regiment was preceded by its Veteran Corps, and had eight companies of sixteen front, with many broken files in the rear ranks, Col. Spencer in command. The regiment was in winter uniform, and as the companies passed the men looked tired and jaded. The marching was untidy, distances and alignments very poor. This regiment made the poorest passage of the day. The 11th with Col. Unbekant in command and a full staff, eight companies of sixteen files, made a very creditable appearance, yet could not by any means be called in first class shape. Their marching was somewhat untidy, yet was very good when compared with that of the preceding regiment. The 12th with Col. Cruger in command and eight companies sixteen front in full uniform, white trousers, passed in its usual fine shape. The marching was steady, alignments and distances good, and salutes excellent. As the two rear companies of this regiment reached the reviewing point, they lost the step, caused by the band of the regiment in their rear being close up and playing in different time from their own. It was unfortunate, for this break spoiled what might have been one of the best passages of the day. The 9th Regiment with ten companies twenty files followed under Col. Ryder with a full staff. The salute of the colonel was decidedly careless, while those of the staff were very poor. The regiment were in blue and white, and made an excellent display, passing the reviewing point with steady fronts and a swinging step which attracted universal attention, and drew out round after round of applause from the people on both of the grand stands. It was really a question whether the passage of this regiment or that of the 22d was the best of the day; both were splendid and well merited the applause they received. Gatling Battery N. (Washington Greys) with four guns, brought up the rear of the Brigade and Division, and looked exceedingly well. After the passage of the battery General Shaler, wheeled his staff to the front in a very handsome manner and saluting the reviewing officers departed amid a roar of applause from the spectators. This action was followed by the Brigade commanders and staffs and the Decoration Day parade of the 1st Division was over. The regiments after passing through the park filed to the right and left, and took up the shortest routes to their several armories.

The second division was designated as the carriage division, with the memorial committee, auxiliary committee, and special guests in carriages.

THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

The parade in Brooklyn was a most enthusiastic one, in the early morning, the regiments of the 2d Division, N. G., parading with full ranks, while the Grand Army posts and veterans were out in force. The troops of the 2d Division, under General Jas. Jourdan, acted as escort to the veterans, and were promptly formed and ready to move at the hour designated, 10 A. M. The veterans were, however, late, and the men suffered from the heat while standing in the broiling sun. The line of march was a long one; through Clinton avenue to Lafayette avenue, Schermerhorn street, Clinton street, Second place, Third street, Fifth avenue to Greenwood Cemetery, the procession passing in the following order: Grand Marshal J. H. Walker and 25 staff, followed by the band of the U. S. ship *Colorado* and a five battalion of marines, four companies sixteen front, under Col. J. L. Broome. The 2d Division, N. G., came next, General James Jourdan in command, with a staff of 9. The 11th Brigade held the right of the division, General E. L. Molineux in command, with 9 staff. The 17th Sep. Co. Infantry, Flushing, Capt. Thos. Miller, with twenty full files, led the brigade, and appeared to good advantage. They were followed by the 47th Williamsburgh, eight companies, twelve full files, in gray full dress, white trousers, under command of Col. W. H. Brownell. This regiment had a long march from its armory to the place of formation; yet, despite the heat, they appeared in magnificent shape. The 23d, in summer uniform, nine companies, twenty files, under Col. Partridge, also looked extremely well and were the recipients of repeated rounds of applause along the route. The 33d, with seven companies, twelve files, did not show to the best advantage. The men looked tired, and even at the start appeared to be affected by the intense heat. The Gatling battery, Capt. Edwards, brought up the rear of the brigade with four Gatling guns, 2 officers, and 54 men. The command was, as usual, in first class condition.

General Christensen commanded the 5th Brigade and had a staff of 9. The 14th regiment, under Col. McLeer, held the right of the brigade, with ten commands, twelve files, every officer and man on his mettle. The 14th is a veteran regiment, and has seldom appeared to better advantage than during this parade. The veterans of the 13th regt. preceded that command, followed by Col. Austen and a staff of 7 and the regiment, which was equalized in ten companies of eighteen files, in full uniform, white trousers. The command looked and marched well. Immediately in their rear came their guests, the 5th regiment, Massachusetts, under Col. Ezra J. Trull, eight companies, sixteen full files, looking every inch soldiers. They were the observed of all observers, and most fully earned the repeated rounds of applause by their steady marching and correct alignments.

The orator of the day, Wm. L. G. Haskell, followed in a carriage, and then came the posts of the Grand Army. When the column reached 5th avenue and 3d street a short halt was made, as the men were tired and jaded, and were suffering from the extreme heat. Along the route many had fallen out, and the surgeons, being fearful that more of the men might suffer or be sunstruck, they urgently recommended that the parade be dismissed at this point. General Jourdan, therefore, dismissed the division, and the regiments returned to their armories. The 17th Separate Co., Flushing, and the 14th regiment continued the march to Green-

wood, and we are sorry to state that both organizations suffered for their temerity, a large number of the men dropping by the way overcome by the heat.

NEW YORK STATE RIFLE PRACTICE.—Notwithstanding all the talk, rifle practice is to be continued in New York State, and though limited in extent—only one day to be demanded from the rank and file—the use of the rifle is to be made a part and parcel of the National Guardsman's duty. It is more than probable that orders for the practice of the troops of the State will be issued before June 11, the duty being practically the same as last year. The ranges will be 100, 150; 300, 400; 200 and 500 yards, with a special care to the work in file and volley firing. This file and volley firing takes us out of the old rut to a very great extent, and if the Department of Rifle Practice would abolish the 400 and 500 yards' practice, much time would be saved which could be used for the better instruction of the men at the short ranges. The mid-range work should be left for individual practice in matches, etc., the main work being centered in the duty at 100, 200, and 300 yards' ranges. Teach the men the principles of rifle practice off shoulder, for that is the part that would be required either in the field or for riot duties in cities. The mid-range work requires special instruction as to elevation, windage, etc., which a day's practice at Creedmoor will not afford, and if Gen. Barnes will introduce a marksman's match at Creedmoor, 400, 500, and 600 yards, for the benefit of the "sharpshooters" of the National Guard, he will find that the men who have mastered the work at the short distances will report, ready and willing to attain proficiency at these ranges. Besides, he will, by the introduction of such a match, relieve the officers and sergeants of a mass of labor which during the past years has been productive of very little good to the majority of the National Guard. The old system was no doubt considered a good one, but too much is expected. It takes for granted that all officers are experienced shots at the mid ranges, and looks to the expenditure of from 10 to 20 rounds of ammunition each year as a means of making the mass of the State troops "marksmen." That the child must creep before it walks, is a recognized fact, and all we ask is that our troops be made proficient in off shoulder, and volley firing before they are expected to act as skirmishers. What would be said of a captain who started the instruction of his recruits in the manual of arms "silent drill," leaving the men to find out for themselves how the several motions should be executed? He would be set down as a born fool, and yet that is exactly what is expected under the present system of rifle instruction. It is supposed that after one day's practice at the range, during which the recruit is permitted to cover all the short and mid ranges, that he can and must become a marksman or sharpshooter, when in reality he has but the very faintest idea of the principles of rifle practice at the short ranges. We therefore insist that the mid range work should be left for individual and match practice and that the duty at the range should be devoted to off-hand firing.

WISCONSIN.—(The Lake City Guard).—The second of the series of prize drills, inaugurated by Capt. Chapman, took place on Tuesday evening, May 17th. The day had been warm, and when the company appeared upon the broad streets surrounding the Capitol Park at 7 P. M., a large concourse of friends had gathered to watch their movements. The street parade occupied an hour, but between dust and a sultry atmosphere the command fell a trifle short of the anticipations excited by their previous performance. Marching and manual were good, but not up to the "Lake City" standard. In changing direction in column of platoons the corporal on right of second platoon first marked-time, then gave way to the rear instead of keeping up step of nine inches, and it frequently happened that in changing direction in column of fours the pivot men made too sharp a turn, so as to look as though they were marking time instead of taking nine-inch steps. This was especially the case in the armory. The distance between front and rear rank, when in line and in column of platoons, was too great throughout the evening, frequently increasing to double facing distance. In breaking into platoons on the march the 1st lieutenant was twice or thrice understood to command "first platoon forward, guide left." Being already in march no command but the repetition of the captain's "guide left" should be given. Forming line to the left from column of platoons and continuing the march the captain commanded "forward guide right, march," as the platoons united in line, instead of "forward march, guide right." A trivial error perhaps, but if these trifles are not noticed criticism of the officers of the "Lake Cities" would be out of the question.

Meantime the large drill room in the armory was crowded with ladies and gentlemen eager to secure seats. At 8 o'clock the company was marched thither, and, reduced to four sets of fours on account of limited space, gave another exhibition in company movement for the benefit of friends who had been unable to see them on the street. The drill was spirited and quick, only one company error being noticeable. At the command "form single rank, fours right, march," two sets of fours after wheeling to the right marked time instead of halting. It was 9 o'clock before the competitive drill commenced, and by this time the captain and the men were very warm and tired. The room was crowded and somewhat close, nevertheless twenty-two men fell in for the contest. The judges, Captains McNaught (20th Infantry) and King, U. S. Army, and Professor Conover, State University, together with Adj.-Gen. Bryant, and Judge Cassaday, of the Supreme Court, took their places on the stand, and the work commenced. Squad drill, manual and bayonet exercise were watched with close and eager attention, the judges noting the faintest slip of hand, foot, or eye. At the first rest after bayonet exercise seven men were excused from further trial; at the second, seven more dropped from the ranks; one young fellow being a victim to a difficulty in distinguishing right from left when executing the "volts" within six feet of a bevy of pretty girls whose eyes never left him. Manual by the numbers here as hitherto proved a severe test, and to the amazement of the lookers on the champion of last year and the first prize man of the last contest, 1st Sergeant Kellogg, made two little slips in dropping the last left before the command "three," and the judges remorselessly ruled him out. It was known to them before the contests commenced that he was really unfit to enter, owing to a strain in his right arm received during the afternoon, but sooner than diminish the number of competitors Sergt. Kellogg pluckily entered, and only fell late in the struggle, after the third rest, and then only three were left to continue the fight. Sergt. Sullivan, Corpl. Frenzel (who made so good a record at the last contest), and Private Pearson, the holder of the second prize. These three men had been under arms marching and drilling since 6:30; it was now nearly ten, and an excited crowd surging about them as the final innings commenced. Capt. Chapman was somewhat overcome by the heat and fatigue, the throng noisy and frequently bursting into applause, and these circumstances communicated themselves to the men, who, game to this moment, and being credited with no errors, suddenly broke and commenced to run up a score of demerits. All three made blunders in some one of the movements of carry from rest on arms, recover from aim, charge bayonet, fix and unfix bayonet and the like; and had Kellogg

held out three minutes longer it is probable that his nerve would have stood him in good stead at this part of the contest. However, at 10:20 the judges announced that they are unanimous in their decision and deputed Capt. King to present the badges. The captain briefly addressed the men, complimenting their general proficiency, but not sparing allusion to the few faults in the "last innings," and then amidst uproarious applause affixed the first prize to the breast of Pearson's uniform, the second on Corporal Frenzel's, and heartily praised Sergt. Sullivan's efforts. The three then "broke ranks," the winners were seized and borne aloft in triumph, and the second prize drill was over. The third will come off early in June. The badges must be won three times to secure permanent possession. The first is now claimed once each by 1st Sergt. Kellogg and Private Pearson, the second once each by Pearson and Corpl. Frenzel.

As these tests are severe ordeals to all concerned the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL suggests that long and sharp street drills are best preparations for the work. Would it not be well to confine the affair to the competitive drill alone?

LOUISIANA.—Military circles, and in fact the whole community, in New Orleans, were in a flutter of excitement during the week ending May 21, the occasion being the competitive prize drill announced to take place at the Fair grounds under the auspices of the "Crescent" regiment of New Orleans. These drills were to take place on May 20 and 21, the first day being devoted to a test of merit among the companies of the regiment for the Fenner medals, and for which Cos. A, B, C, and E were entered; while on the second day a grand interstate competitive drill would be held for two prizes, cash—first, \$1,000; second, \$500. For these prizes the famous Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mobile Rifles, Mobile, Ala.; and Houston Light Infantry, Houston, Texas, in addition to the four companies of Crescents, were entered. The visiting commands arrived on the 18th and 19th, the Chickasaws being the first—at 10 p. m. on the 18th—and, though the hour was late, an immense concourse of people was awaiting the arrival of the train. The Mobile Rifles reached New Orleans at 10 a. m. on the 19th, and these were followed by the Texas company, at 3 p. m. The visitors were duly received and welcomed by the New Orleans militiamen, but as both visitors and guests well knew that the trial of the morrow would be a test of skill and discipline, in the manual and marchings as well as of endurance, all were well content to forego the "extras" until the close of the drills. The evening of the 18th, however, was not allowed to pass without an entertainment, for the Crescent Rifles held its *Plume* drill at the armory before a very large and select assemblage. The company was well represented and the drill a spirited one, but the test was of the severe kind—the manual of arms—and one by one the enthusiastic soldiers dropped out, until the field was left to the inimitable 1st Sergeant, Daniel Cobb, and as the winner for the second time he was formally presented with the plume. After the presentation Capt. Allen in a most happy speech presented to the last four of the company—Privates J. M. Gore, W. H. Folger, C. Miltonberger, and Corporal Pargaud—beautiful scar pins: Crescent with an R in enamel as a compliment to the best drilled four in the command. Thursday, the 19th, opened in anything but a cheerful guise for enthusiastic soldiers bent on a day's enjoyment. The portend was rain; the clouds hung heavy and moved in a sluggish manner; the atmosphere was dull, and though many a prayer was offered up for fine weather few expected that they would be granted. The "boys" gathered together early in the morning, and though full of talk none looked happy. Still, though the clouds hung, the preparations went on. • 9:30 was the hour announced for the opening drill, but long before that hour spectators in vast numbers filled the trains, while every conveyance which could be obtained carried out its load of sight-seers. "Rain before seven, clear before eleven," was for once misplaced, for it did not rain at all, and during the afternoon, both citizens and soldiers who had risked the storm were well repaid for their venture. The Fair grounds were tastefully decorated, and though extra stands had been provided every available vantage spot was secured long before the appearance of the leading contestants.

Shortly after 4 p. m. the judges, Capt. John I. Rodgers, Lieuts. H. A. Reed, and V. H. Bridgeman, 2d U. S. Artillery, announced the commencement of the drills for the Fenner medals, Crescent regiment, and Co. B, Nicholl's Rifles, with three officers, two sergeants, and twenty-four files, under Capt. C. M. Whitney, marched into the enclosure. Amid the plaudits of the spectators the fours were wheeled into line and the drill commenced with the manual of arms, by numbers, very fairly executed. In the manual without numbers there were several bad breaks. "Carry" to "support" and return were decidedly clumsy, a false movement of hands being painfully noticeable; from "reverse" to the "carry" was a complete failure, while the "stack arms" and "inspection" were but average. The loadings and firings were good; the oblique fires, especially to the left, were hardly fair; while the fire kneeling was very poor. In the company movements the command appeared to excellent advantage, the step, distances, and alignments were extremely well preserved; the wheelings into column and into line were most creditable, while the platoon movements were excellently rendered; the wheelings in quick and double time were most warmly applauded. The company retired, having made creditable display of its drill and discipline.

The League Guards (Co. C) were the next to enter the contest, Capt. W. F. Pinckard having 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 6 full sets of fours. Their manual, with the exception of a most apparent stiffness, was beautifully rendered, the several motions being clock-like in their precision. Their "secure" was, however, defective, four instead of three motions being used, while at the "reverse" they lost points. The firings were all handsomely delivered, but one or two very minor flaws being observed. In the company movements by fours and in line the step and distances were splendidly preserved, while the wheelings were magnificent. In the platoon movements, however, the command fell off and lost many points through one or two very bad breaks. One of these was clearly through the mistake of a command in wheeling from column of platoons into the line and continue the march. The first platoon was correct, but the second hesitated at the completion of the wheel, and one-half moved forward while the other stood fast. The error was promptly corrected, but the company front was badly broken during the advance. The command also lost a few points by the error of the captain in giving wrong orders. The Guards were enthusiastically applauded as they marched off the field.

Co. A, Vaudry Rifles, 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 24 files, under Captain John G. Woods, were the next to try their skill. The drill of the preceding companies was considered of the very best, and considerable interest was felt as to the manner in which this company would stand the test. In the manual with and without the numbers the command astonished every one, for their movements were almost perfection. They greatly excelled both the preceding companies. In the loadings and firings, however, they fell behind the Leagues, but their marchings, company, platoon, and column of fours, were of the very best description. The company retired

satisfied that unless excelled by the famous Crescents, Co. E, they had secured the first prize.

This company, with full ranks, six sets of fours, under Captain Harry Allen, then entered the enclosure, and from the repeated rounds of applause it was easily seen that they were the favorites. From the first wheel into line from column of fours it was apparent that the Crescents meant to win; their manual was almost perfection, while the precision in which the marchings, wheelings, and platoon movements were executed created the most unbounded enthusiasm. It was at once observed that this company was the best of the four, and when they retired there was little hesitancy in deciding the winner. While the judges were debating as to the merits of the competitors, a battalion dress parade was executed, but the darkness prevented the spectators from enjoying the ceremony. At its conclusion the Hon. E. C. Fenner announced that the Crescents had won 1st prize, the Vaudry Rifles 2d, the League Guards 3d, and the Nicholl's Rifles 4th. There were thirteen movements, the highest score on each being three points, maximum 39. Out of this figure the Crescent Rifles secured 37.9, Vaudry Rifles 36.4, League Guards 34.7, Nicholl's Rifles 30. In the evening there was a grand concert and ball given in honor of the visiting troops.

The second day, May 20, was devoted to the Inter-State drills for \$1,500 cash prizes, and, if the grounds and stands were packed on the first day, the people were literally sandwiched on this occasion. There was scarcely room to breathe, yet all were content, not an angry word being heard throughout the day. The weather was splendid, and all most heartily enjoyed the contests. The same officers acted as judges, and at 1:30 p. m. the drill was commenced, the Vaudry Rifles opening the ball. From the very outset it was seen that the judges intended to be more critical than on the preceding day, for during the manual the men were often held at a motion while the position of the hands were examined. The company held its own in this manual, but in the firings they again fell off, while in the marching they certainly lost points in the platoon movements and wheelings. It was most generally conceded that as a total this drill did not equal the effort of the company on the day previous.

The champion Crescents were the next to face the music, and though they were received with cheers and other demonstrations of good feeling it was readily seen that the men were nervous. This was still more plainly observed in the manual by numbers, and the command was credited with several errors. In the marchings the men settled down to the work, and in the wheels, company and platoon, very little chance was given for scores of omission. The fronts into line were simply perfect, while the double time movements would, indeed, be hard to excel. At the close the military spectators felt that if their favorites had lost in the manual they had gained in the marchings.

The Nicholl's Rifles felt the strain, and though applauded for their pluck in remaining in the contest after the defeat of the day before, few expected that the company would find even a place well up in the list. The company, however, acquitted itself nobly and in many points was superior to the work for the medals. The League Guards were next in the field. Their manual with and without the numbers was excellent, but its good effect was destroyed at the close by the fall of the "stack" of the second four. In the marchings the company fell off, the step of the guides during several wheels causing a break in the line, while the wheels by fours were anything but satisfactory. The movements by platoon were not equal to the general work of the company. As the command retired it was most readily acknowledged that the places won on the drill for the Fenner medals had not been changed, and that so far the Crescents were first.

It was now the visitors' turn to enter the arena, the first called upon being the Houston Light Guards, of Houston, Texas. The status of this company was not generally well known, but the fact that they were ready to drill against the Crescents of New Orleans and "Chicks" of Memphis, was a partial guarantee that they knew their business, and when Capt. Jas. A. Baker, with his 24 full files, marched on the ground in solid shape a hum of appreciation was heard, forced into a hearty round of applause as the fours wheeled into line and faced the judges. The very good opinion formed of the merits of this company was, however, quickly changed by their unsteadiness during the manual by the numbers, only to be again sent up by their splendid exhibition of the manual without numbers. It was, indeed, a splendid exhibition, and was most warmly applauded. The firings, too, were capitally rendered, and though executed a trifle too fast to conform to the time prescribed by tactics, their general rendition must be pronounced as of the very best. The position of the captain during the several fires—in front of his company—was freely commented upon, and though arguments were used that as an instructor he had the right to choose his own position, many thought that the company would be scored for this seeming deficiency (the judges decided that the captain, acting as instructor, had the right to go where he pleased). The marchings and wheelings of the Texas soldiers were well executed, step and distances of the very best, the column of fours' marchings were unexceptionally good, while the fronts into line and the double time movements were excellent. The company suffered, however, from either the carelessness or ignorance of its file closers and guides. The drill was a good one throughout, and Capt. Baker was most warmly complimented. It was indeed a genuine surprise to the home troops and military spectators.

The Mobile Rifles, Capt. Price Williams, were next called upon. Their calibre was thoroughly well known to the New Orleans soldiers, and very little fears were entertained that they would find a place ahead of the Crescent companies. The company, however, had worked hard for this drill, and before many movements had been executed the knowing ones began to have misgivings. The manual by the numbers was excellent indeed, but in the movements without the numbers the strain appeared to be too great and the men fell off, and at the "stack" one four became so nervous that their pieces fell to the ground after being planted. The inspection was poor, and though their marchings and manoeuvres, particularly by platoon, were fair, there were too many points lost to place the position of either the Crescents or Leagues in jeopardy. Indeed it was freely acknowledged that their general drill was hardly equal to that of the Texas visitors.

But one company remained, the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, Tenn., and all were on the anxious seat to see this famous company enter the field. As the command marched into the square the excitement was intense, for up to this time the Crescents were thought to be well ahead. Eight sets of fours, four officers and two sergeants, under the command of Capt. Samuel T. Carnes, under the detail representing the company in the drill, and their every movement was watched with a most painful anxiety. After wheeling into line the "set up" of the men was closely scrutinized, all passing through the fire, to the general satisfaction. The manual of arms by the numbers was excellent, yet not a whit in excess of the work of the Crescents. This was felt to be one of the stumbling blocks, and as the home company held

its own all were satisfied. In the manual without numbers, however, the Crescents suffered, for the Chickasaws were as steady as rocks, while not a single motion was slurred. It was simply perfection. The command looked as though each man had been wound up on springs, set to move in unison at a given signal, for not a single slip occurred, every piece and hand moving as one. It was a perfect manual. This splendid exhibition was continued during the firings, not a flaw being observed. In the movements of the school of the company the command was also superb, yet the marching by fours, single and double rank, were scarcely a point in excess of the work of the Crescents, and the same may be said of the platoon movements. The precision of drill of both the companies would indeed be hard to excel. The wheelings by platoons were magnificent, while the double time movements by fours, platoon, and company were of the very best, step, distances, and alignments being faultless. The rapidity and accuracy with which the movements of the school of the company were executed was most astonishing; and though all were delighted at the beautiful work of the Crescents, all were ready to concede the palm to the Memphis company.

At the close of this drill the battalion was formed for dress parade, but, as on the previous day, the beauties of the ceremony was lost in the growing darkness. After reading a complimentary order, Adjutant Mire, by direction of Colonel Ivy, called to the front and centre, Captains Carnes, of the Chickasaws, and Allen, of the Crescents, when the Colonel formally announced them as the winners of the prizes, Capt. Carnes being decorated with a silver crescent attached to a blue ribbon, indicating that to his company was awarded the place of honor. The positions of the several companies were as follows: Maximum; 39.0: Chickasaw Guard, Memphis, 38.1; Crescent Rifles, New Orleans, 37.9; League Guards, New Orleans, 37.2; Houston Light Infantry, Houston, 37.1; Vaudry Rifles, New Orleans, 35.4; Mobile Rifles, Mobile, 34.3; Nicholls Rifles, New Orleans, 30.5.

NORMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Battery C, Light Artillery, paraded on the 25th ult., at Melrose and Lynnfield. The battery met at their armory, in the first named place, and, after hitching up, proceeded on the road for some five miles to Lynnfield Centre, where the day was passed in good solid work. The battery has improved considerably during the past year, and now is in good form. The officers and men take hold of the work in an intelligent manner and profit accordingly. It is unnecessary to enter into detail upon the day's work. No ceremonies were given or attempted, but every moment was taken up in legitimate work. The battery paraded 2 officers and 56 enlisted men.

The 1st Battalion Cavalry, Major Follett, paraded on Boston Common Monday, May 30, on its spring drill. The battalion reported at 10 a. m. in full regulation uniform, and at once proceeded to work in company drill. After an hour or so in the school of the company, Major Follett took command, and the battalion was exercised by him in a few simple movements, like marching in column of fours and column of platoons; forming line from column of fours and column of platoons; double column of fours; wheeling by company and platoons, etc. The little that was attempted in battalion drill was well done, but it seems to us that many more movements might have been executed that was not attempted. The horses were a splendid lot, and behaved nobly. In the afternoon the battalion acted as escort to Gen. A. P. Martin, chief marshal of the Decoration Day procession. The battalion paraded with full ranks, running about 70 men to a company.

Battery H, Light Artillery, had the parade ground, on Boston Common, for nearly an hour on May 30. Some battery movements were well given when considering the sorry lot of horses the battery was burdened with. Changes of front; limber, front, and rear, change of direction by battery and by platoon; manual of the field, etc., were about all that was attempted in the short time before the parade. We find a decided change in this battery for the better. The time was when it was a disgrace to the State and its officers, but, happily, this is passed, and with new officers and men the command steps forth an effective organization. The battery used its new harness for the first time.

After the parade in Boston, on the 30th, the 9th regiment, Col. Strachan, took Gen. Sutton and staff, of the 2d Brigade, under escort to the common, where a complimentary review was given to the general. We do not propose to criticise a ceremony at the hands of an organization thoroughly fatigued by a street parade on one of the warmest days of the year. Under the circumstances the regiment did itself credit, but with a good day and the regiment fresh for its work, we shall expect a decided improvement on June 13. Col. Strachan needs to impart a little judicious instruction to his drum-major, so that upon that date he (the drum-major) will know enough to wheel his band on the markers, not through them, and march the musicians to their position after the column has passed in review, instead of allowing them to remain opposite the reviewing officer until the regiment has returned to its original position and formed line.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—We call attention to the fact that G. O. No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, which appeared in the JOURNAL last week, prescribes a modification of paragraphs 72 and 113, Upton's Tactics, relating to inspection of arms.

—1st LIEUT. A. W. CONOVER, Co. B, and Sergt.-Major C. W. Covell, 7th New York, have been appointed Adjutant and Commissary of Subsistence of that command. Quartermaster Sergt. Burrell has been appointed Sergt.-Major.

—MEMORIAL DAY was most fittingly celebrated at Portland, Me., by a parade of Companies A, B, and E, 1st regiment, Maine Vol. Militia, the cadets, schools, and Brown Light Artillery, in conjunction with Bosworth Post No. 2, G. A. R.

—THE Roxbury, Mass., Horse Guards, Capt. Young, will visit Portsmouth and Newcastle, N. H., on June 22 and 23, and will be received by Capt. Coffins, Portsmouth Cavalry. On the 23d both companies will be received by Mayor Sise, after which a grand dinner and open air concert will be given.

—THE report of the Artillery drill at New Orleans, and the prize drill at Nashville, are reserved until next week.

—THE 21st New York, Poughkeepsie, Lieut. Col. Williams, the Cadet Corps, Riverdale Military Academy, Lieut. W. S. Patten, 18th U. S. Infantry, in command; Cadet Corps Poughkeepsie Military Institute, under Major Warring; Battery D, Capt. H. F. Bissell, with the staff of the 8th New York Brigade, paraded in honor of Decoration Day on Monday, May 30th. The ceremonies were most impressive.

—THE Summer Camp of the 7th New York is likely to go by default. The companies cannot agree upon the location.

—DR. BENJ. DAWSON has been appointed Surgeon 1st New York Brigade, vice Gilbert resigned.

—It was particularly noticeable during the parade of the 1st New York Division on Decoration Day that the junior field officers and adjutants of regiments completely ignored the tactics in their choice of positions in line. Adjutants particularly should not ride on the right of the Staff.

—THE visit of the 5th Massachusetts, Boston, to the 13th Brooklyn, was a most happy one. The visitors were dined,

wined and feted, and during the parades were observed of all observers. Their steadiness under arms, excellent step, good distances and perfect alignments, were far in excess of those of the home regiment. The 13th must continue to drill if they wish to keep pace with their guests.

TARGET PRACTICE.
—THE JOURNAL of May 23 contained the result of the contests, at 200 and 500 yards, between teams of eight members each of the Presidio and Pacific Clubs, on the Presidio range, San Francisco. The Presidio Club was composed of officers and men of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and the Pacific Club of officers and men of the California National Guard. The following is the result of the contest at the 3d stage, May 21; distance, 600 yards; 20 shots each:

PRESIDIO CLUB TEAM.				PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.			
1st Lt. H. R. Anderson (B).	84	Col. S. J. Kellogg.	79	1st Sgt. H. Hook.	76		
Pvt. E. Hess (A).	80	1st Sgt. L. G. Perkins.	76	Mus. H. Cummings.	75		
1st Sgt. H. Lowry (C).	78	Sergt. J. E. Kline.	74	Sergt. H. T. Sime.	69		
Pvt. E. C. Terry (H).	76	Pvt. R. McKillican.	69	Sergt. N. Williams.	67		
1st Lt. J. L. Wilton (C).	76						
1st Lt. C. P. Miller (F).	75						
1st Lt. J. Garrard (A).	72						
Pvt. W. Temple (B).	72						
Aggregate.	615	Aggregate.	585				
Recapitulation.							
PRESIDIO CLUB TEAM.				PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.			
Stage.	Distance—Yards.	Number shots each.	Score.	Stage.	Distance—Yards.	Number shots each.	Score.
1st Stage.	200	40	1,342	1st Stage.	200	40	1,342
2d Stage.	500	20	658	2d Stage.	500	20	658
3d Stage.	600	20	615	3d Stage.	600	20	615
Total Score.			2,615	Total Score.			2,615
Per cent.			81.71	Per cent.			81.71

PACIFIC CLUB TEAM.			
1st Stage.	200	40	1,391
2d Stage.	500	20	609
3d Stage.	600	20	585
Total Score.			2,585
Per cent.			80.78

—CAPT. LESLIE C. BRUCE, late 79th New York, won the Leech Cup in the eighth annual contest held at Creedmoor on Decoration Day with a score of 75, 72, 70—217 out of a possible 225, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1ST SERGEANT, NEW YORK CITY, asks: Is the 1st Sergeant of a battery entitled to wear the aiguillette? **Ans.**—No. Under General Orders 13, A. G. O., 1879, the 1st Sergeant of a battery is entitled to wear but three bars and a sarge on the sleeves of his coat to designate his rank.
J. B. W. asks whether at any time during the war, or since, have any Catholic clergymen been appointed in the Army or Navy as chaplains? **Ans.**—The record does not show the doctrinal opinion held by all the chaplains that were appointed during the war. It is known, however, that several volunteer regiments had Catholic chaplains. At present there are at least two Roman Catholics who hold the appointment of post chaplains in the Army.
BOSTON asks for the names of the commanding officers of the Confederate steamers *Morgan* and *Gaines* in May, 1863, and their present address if living. **ANSWER.**—George W. Harrison commanded the *Morgan*. His address is Hoboken, N. J. John W. Bennett commanded the *Gaines*. Address, Baltimore, Md. These officers were in command in June, 1864, and were probably in command in 1863. If not, the information desired can, no doubt, be obtained of them.
W. M. K. asks: 1. What is the average sum received annually now by Gen. Sherman as pay, etc., (total)? How much about has he received since 1861? 2. About how much

did Gen. Grant's pay, etc., (total), from 1861 to the date of his assuming duty as President amount to? **ANSWER.**—1. Gen. Sherman's pay at present is \$13,500 per year salary, and a monthly allowance of \$125 as commutation for quarters, etc., total of \$15,000 per year. This by act of June 15, 1878. Prior to this date, and after July 15, 1870, his pay was \$13,500 per year salary, and \$350 per month commutation for fuel, quarters, and forage, or a total of \$17,700 per year. From March 3, 1869, to July 25, 1870, his pay as General was at the rate of \$1296, per month of thirty days, and \$1,321.20 per month of thirty-one days. His pay as Lieutenant-General from July 25, 1865, to March 3, 1869, was at the rate of \$1,166 and \$1,191.20 per month of thirty and thirty-one days. His pay as Major-General from May 1, 1862, to July 25, 1866, was at the rate of \$445 per month, and forage for five horses. Brig.-General from August 16, 1861, to May 1, 1862, \$299 and forage for four horses per month. 2. Gen. Grant was a Brigadier-General from May 17, 1861, to July 4, 1863; Major-General from July 4, 1863, to March 2, 1864; Lieut.-General from March 2, 1864, to July 25, 1866; General from July 25, 1866, to March 4, 1869. Gen. Grant's pay as Brigadier and Major-General the same as Gen. Sherman's. His pay as Lieut.-General from March 2, 1864, to July 25, 1866, was at the rate of \$720, and \$50 additional for forage per month. As General, from July 25, 1866, till made President, March 4, 1869, was \$1,296 per month of thirty days, and \$1,321.20 per month of thirty-one days.

C. M. C.—When will the *Brooklyn*, now fitting out, and the *Essex*, be commissioned? Will the *Brooklyn* be commissioned as a flagship, if so, on what station will she be sent? **ANSWER.**—Neither the *Brooklyn* nor the *Essex* will be commissioned for a month or two yet. The *Brooklyn* will probably go as a flagship to the South Atlantic Station.

ADVICES received from Yokohama to April 1 report that several of the superior officers of the Japanese army and navy have tendered their resignations to the government, the presumptive cause being that contrary

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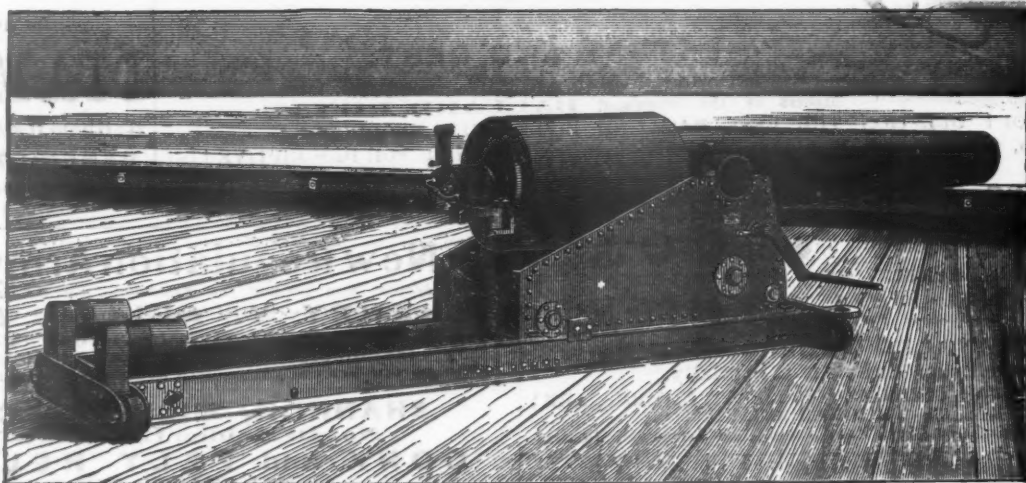
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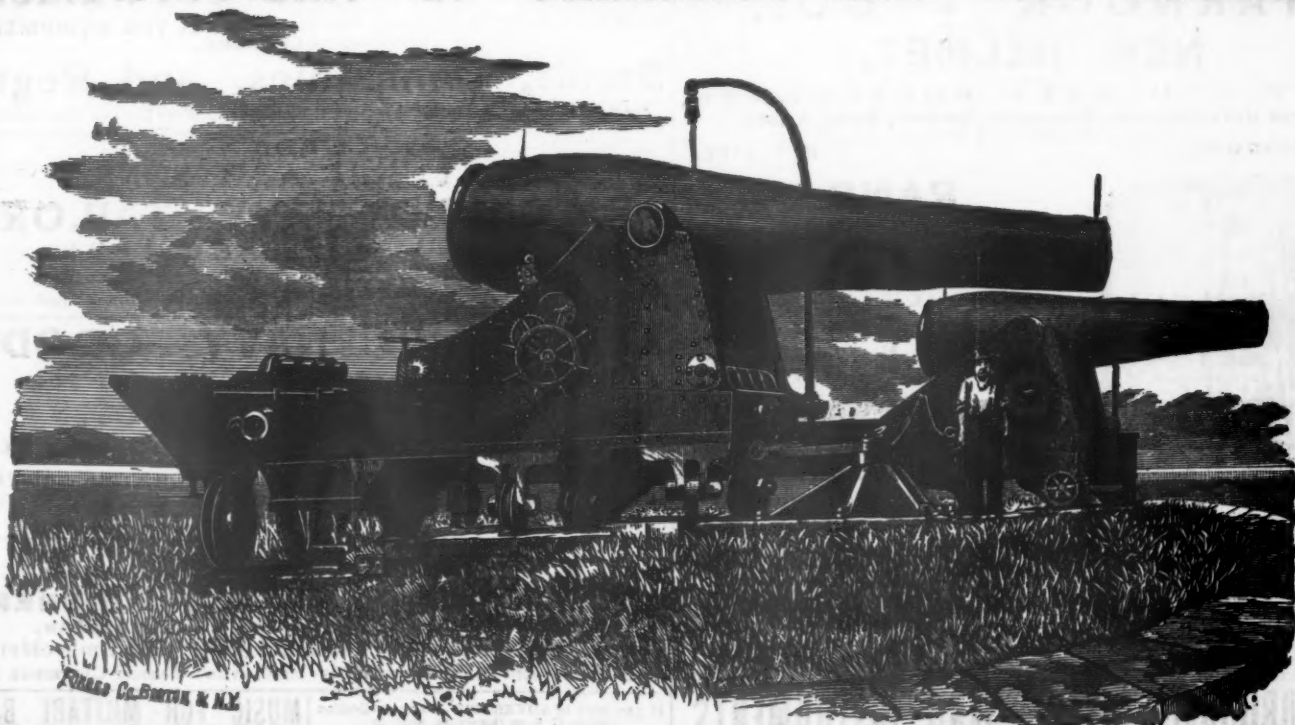
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